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Related U.S. Application Data

(57) **ABSTRACT**

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A01K 1/035 (2006.01)

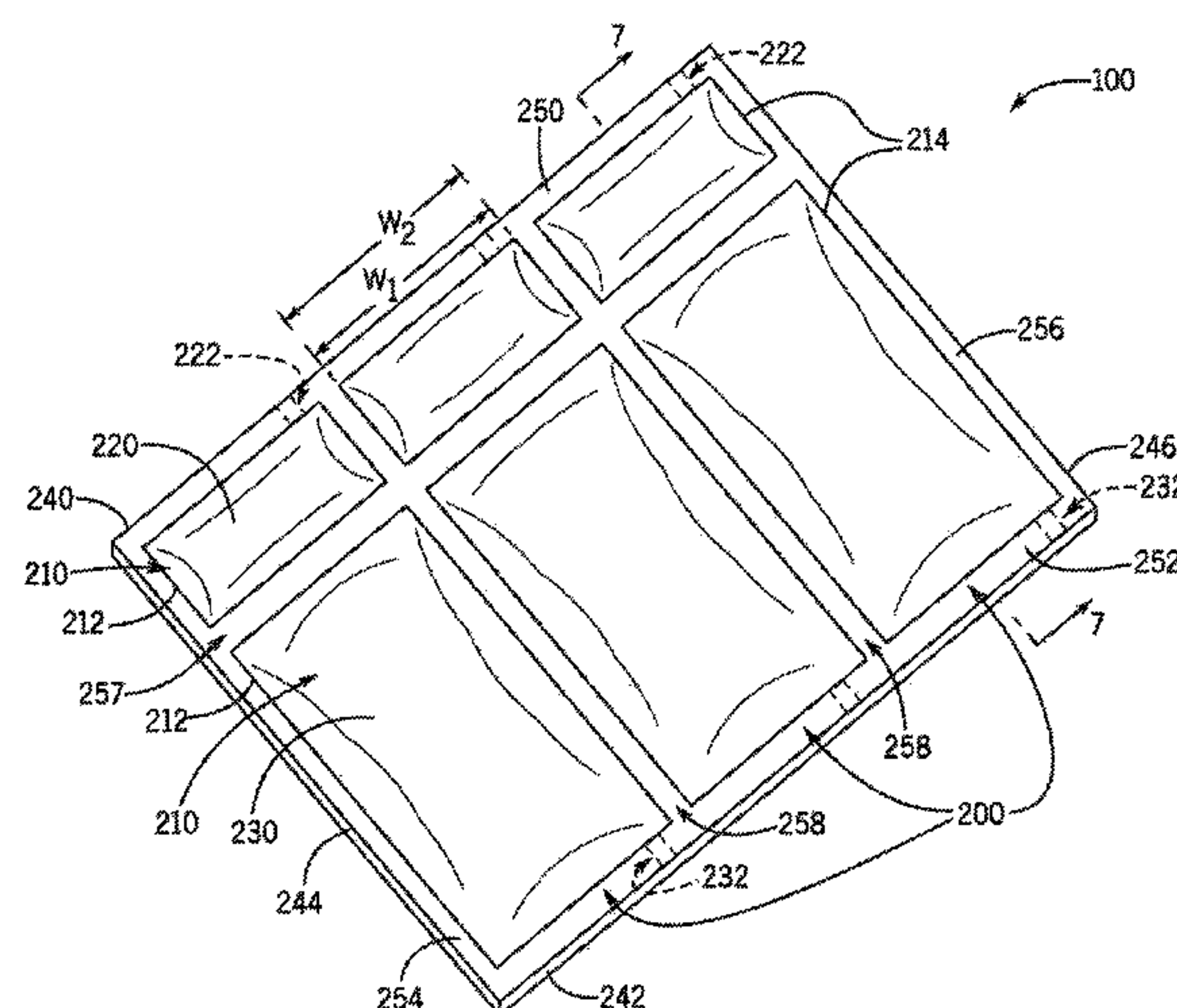
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(2013.01); *A01K 29/00* (2013.01)

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A47G 9/1027; A61G 7/05769

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A01K 1/015 (2006.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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446/220, 221
See application file for complete search history.

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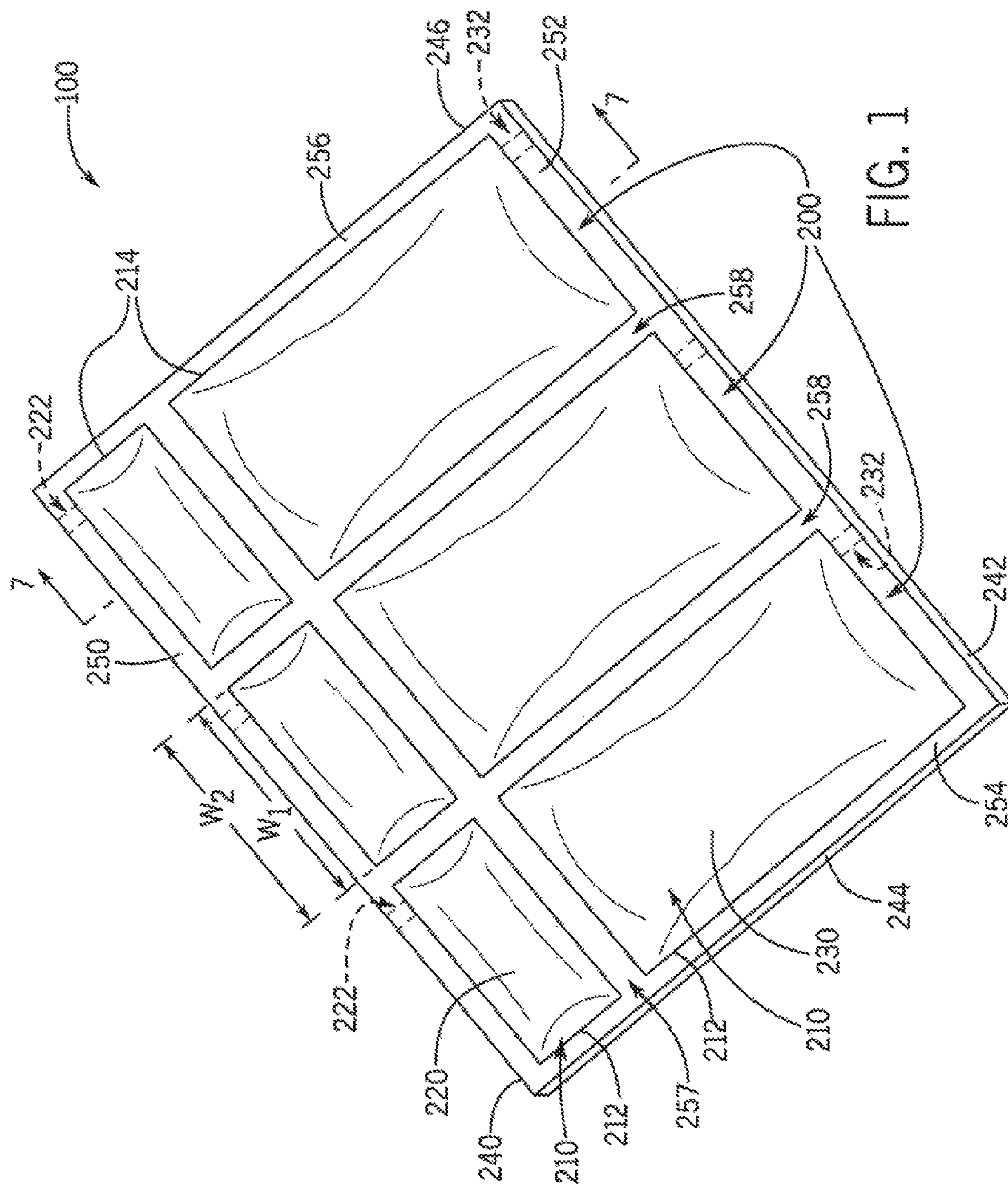
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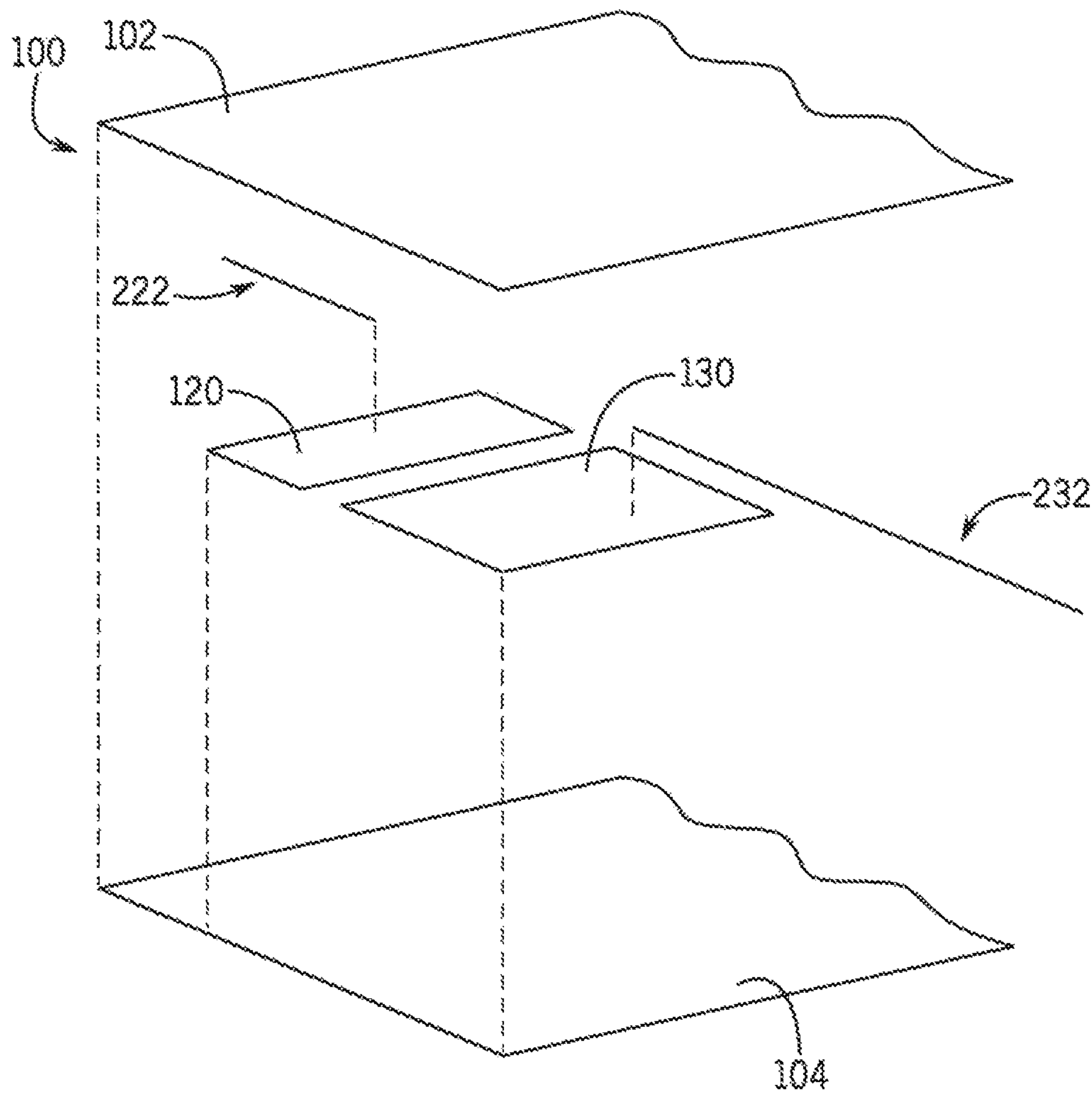
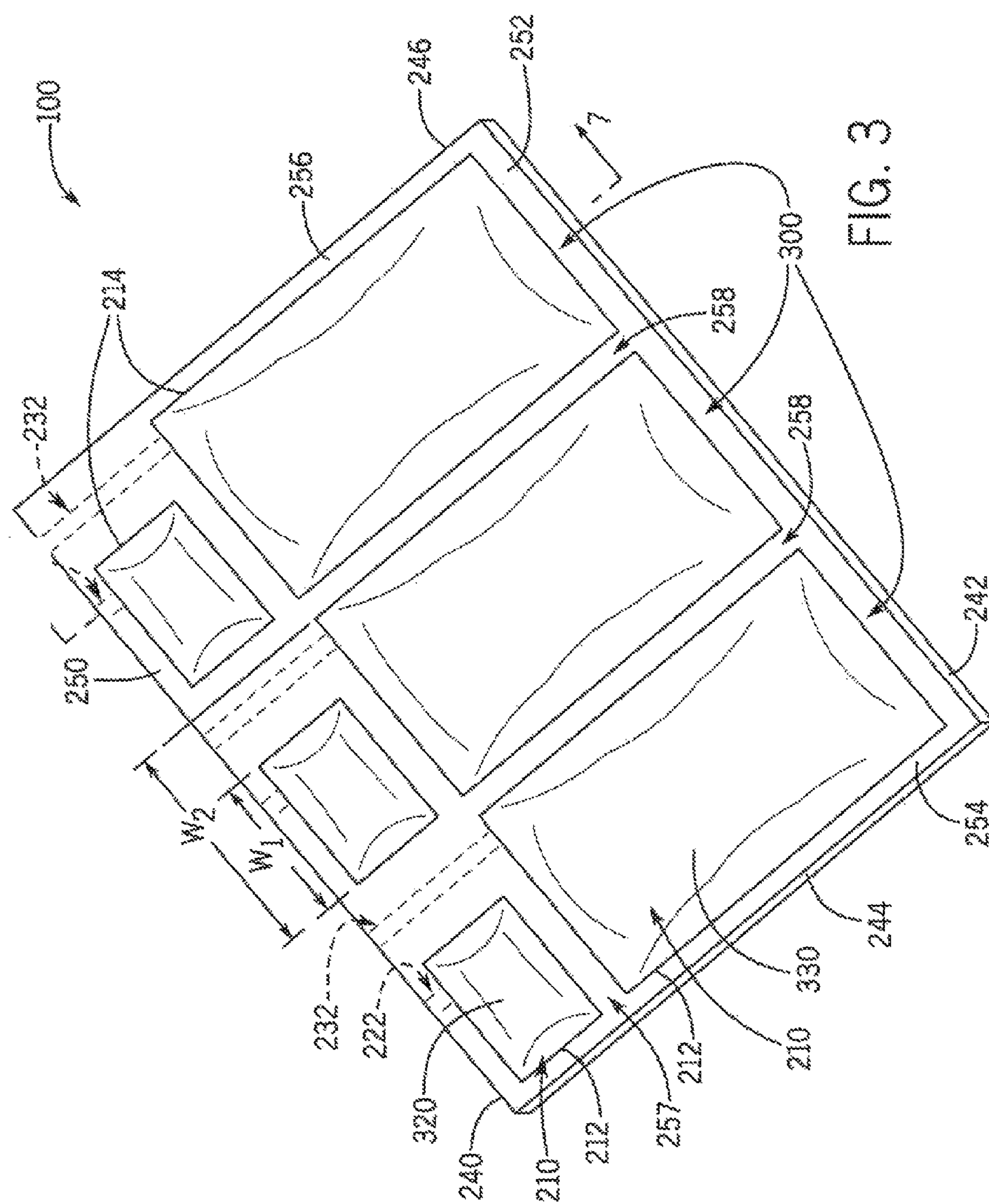


FIG. 2



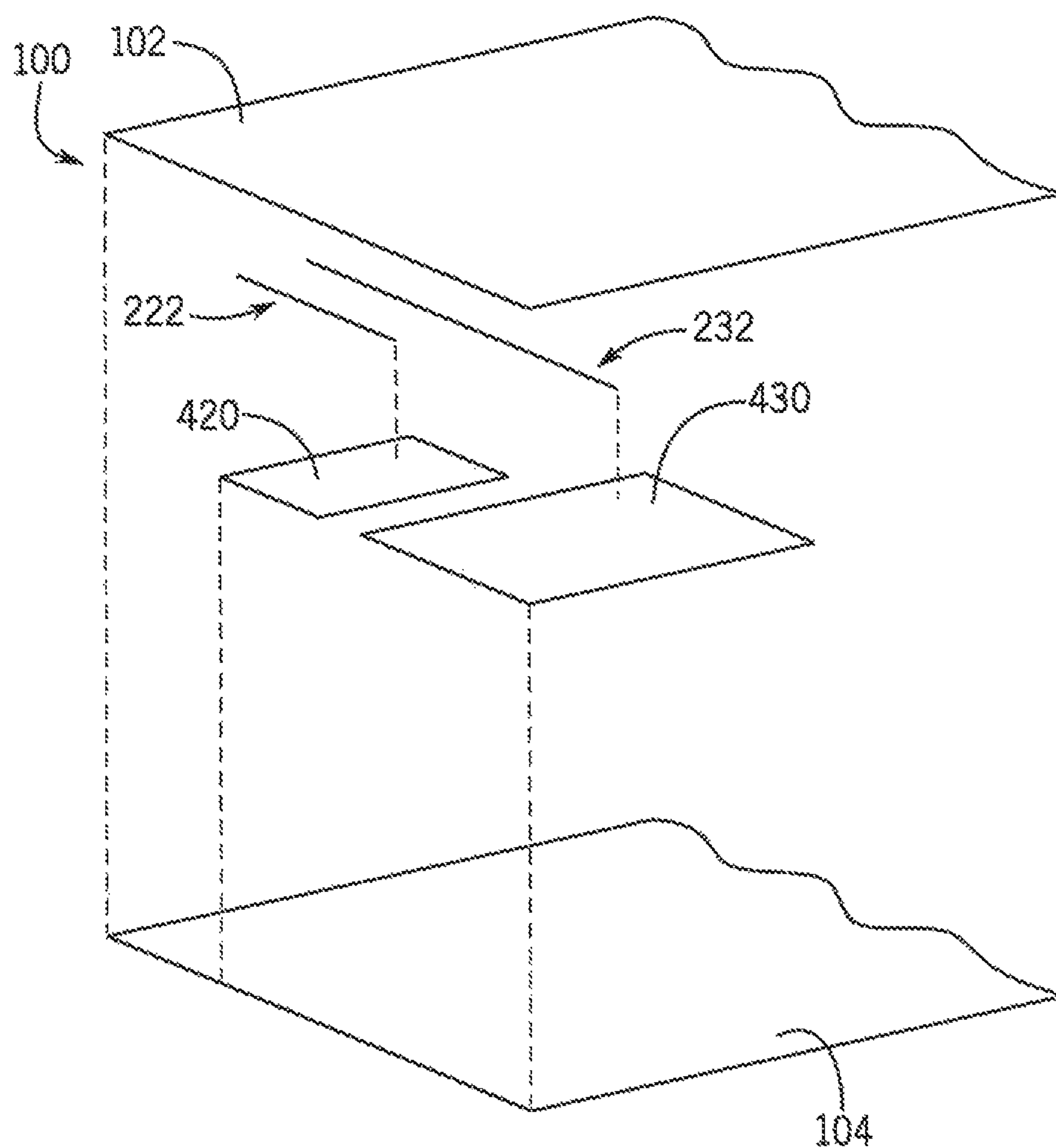
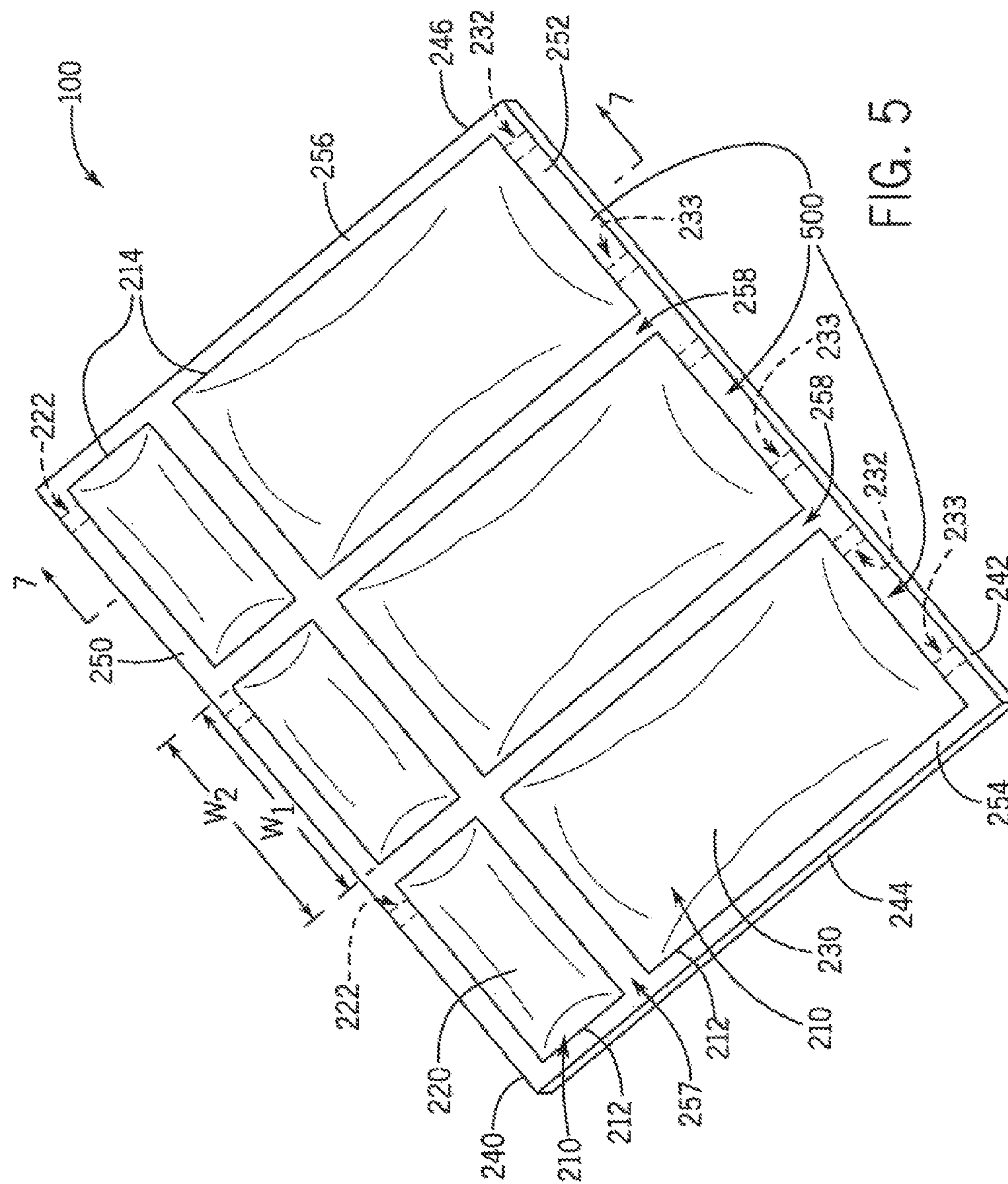


FIG. 4



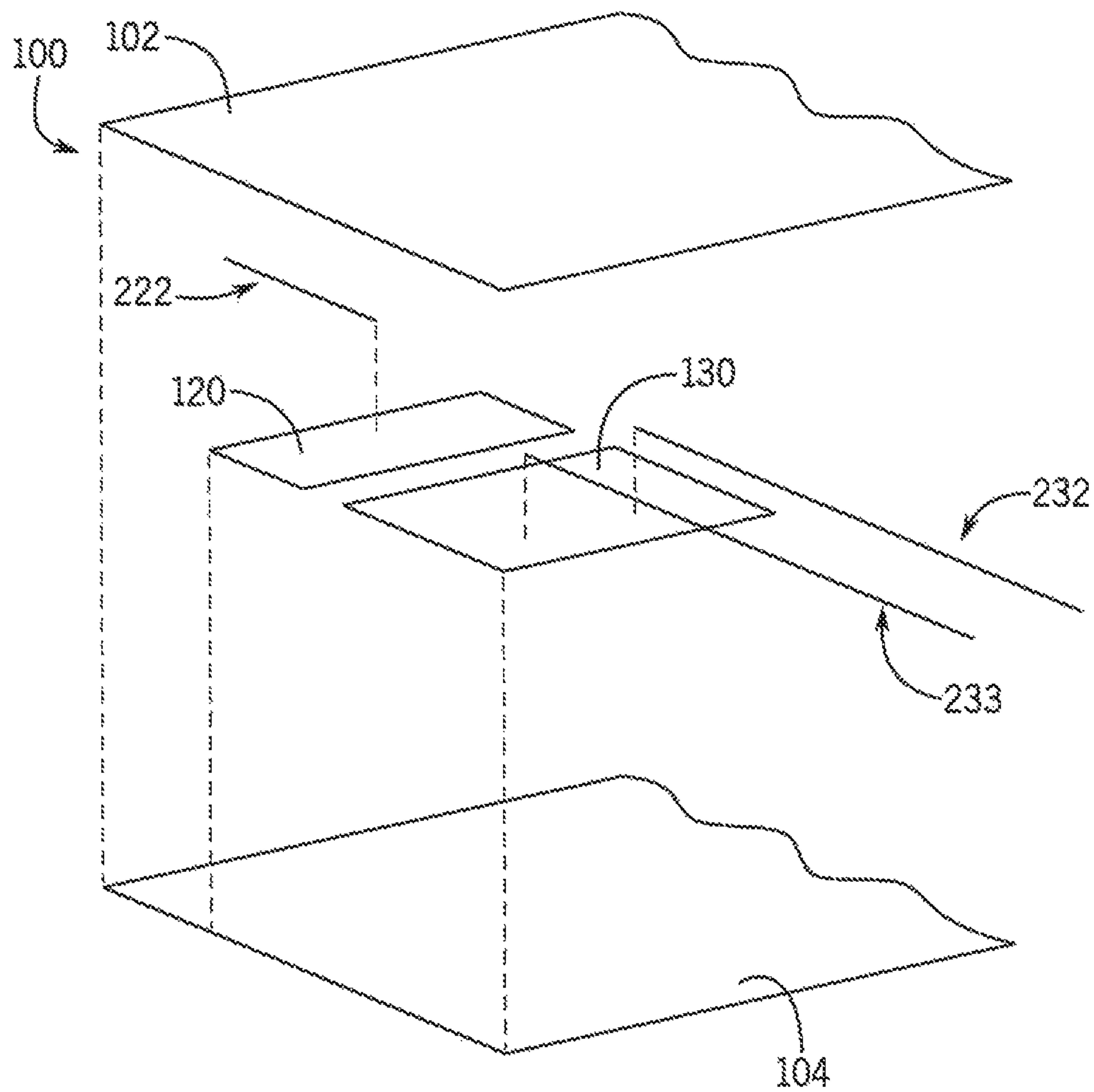


FIG. 6

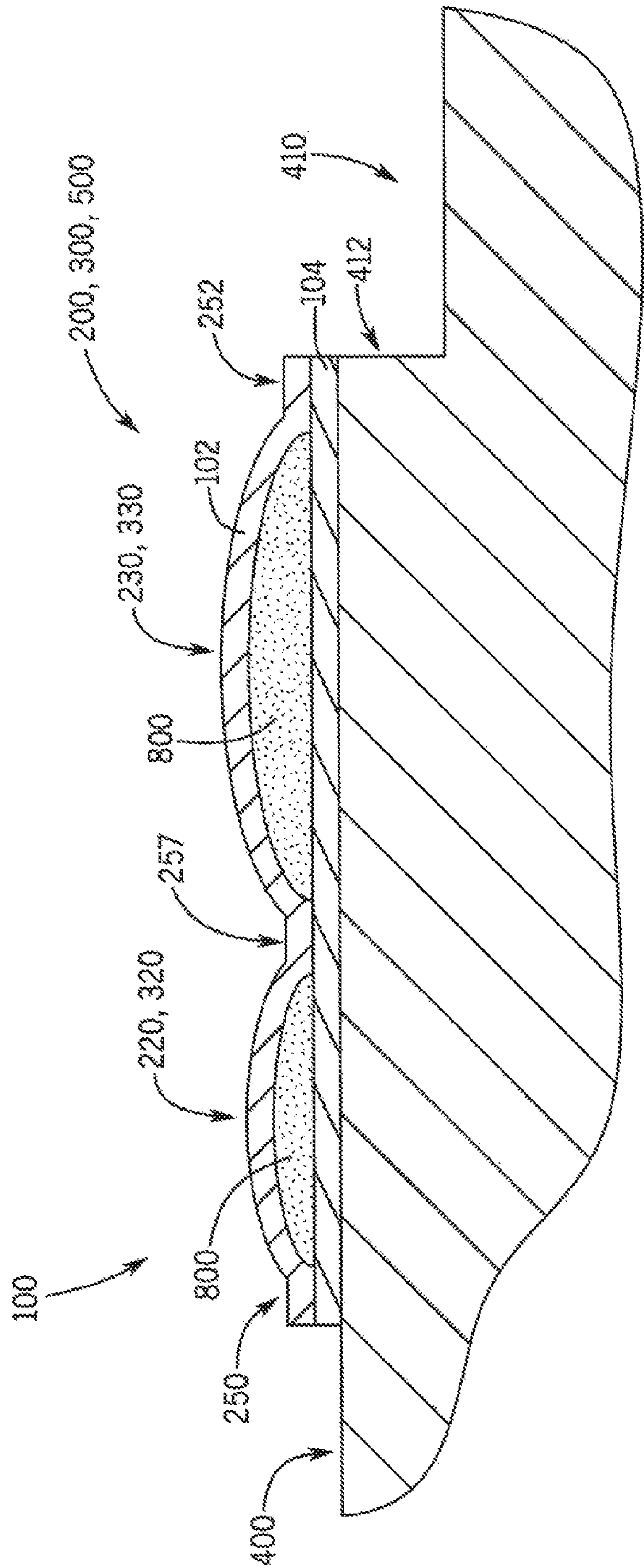


FIG. 7

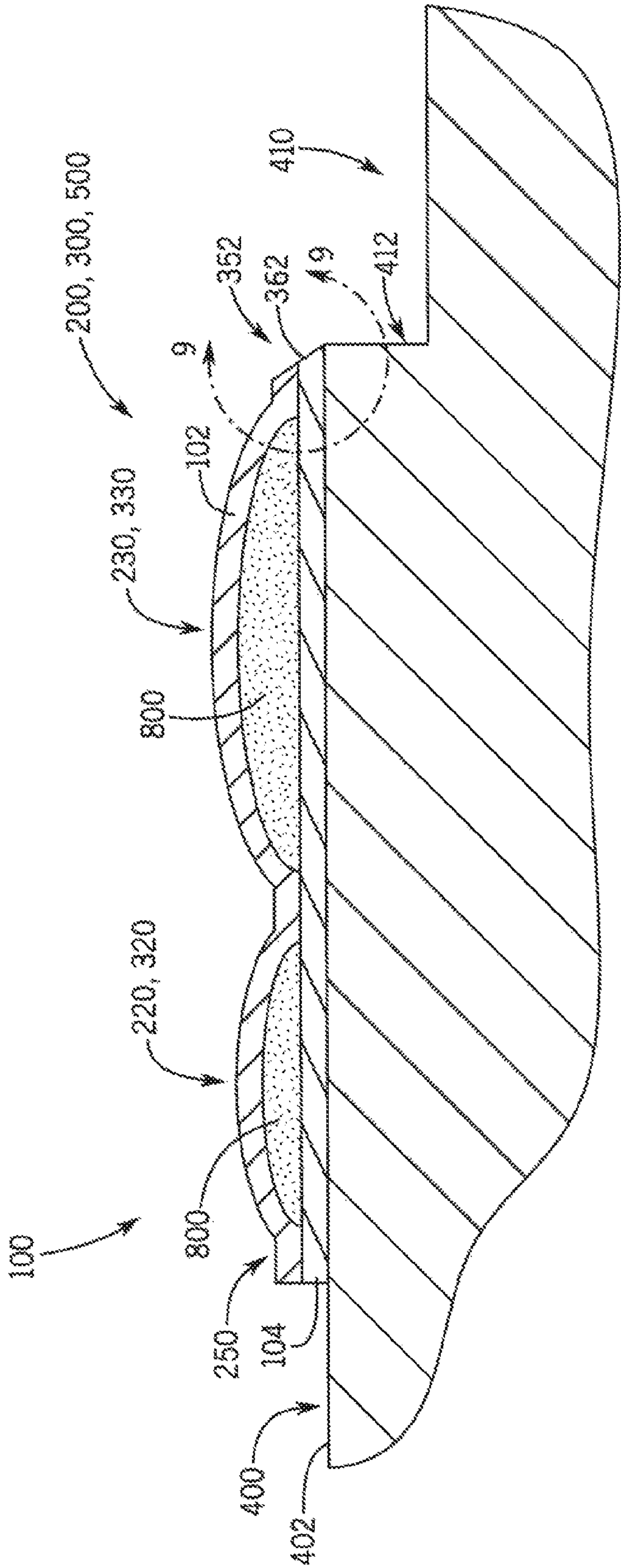
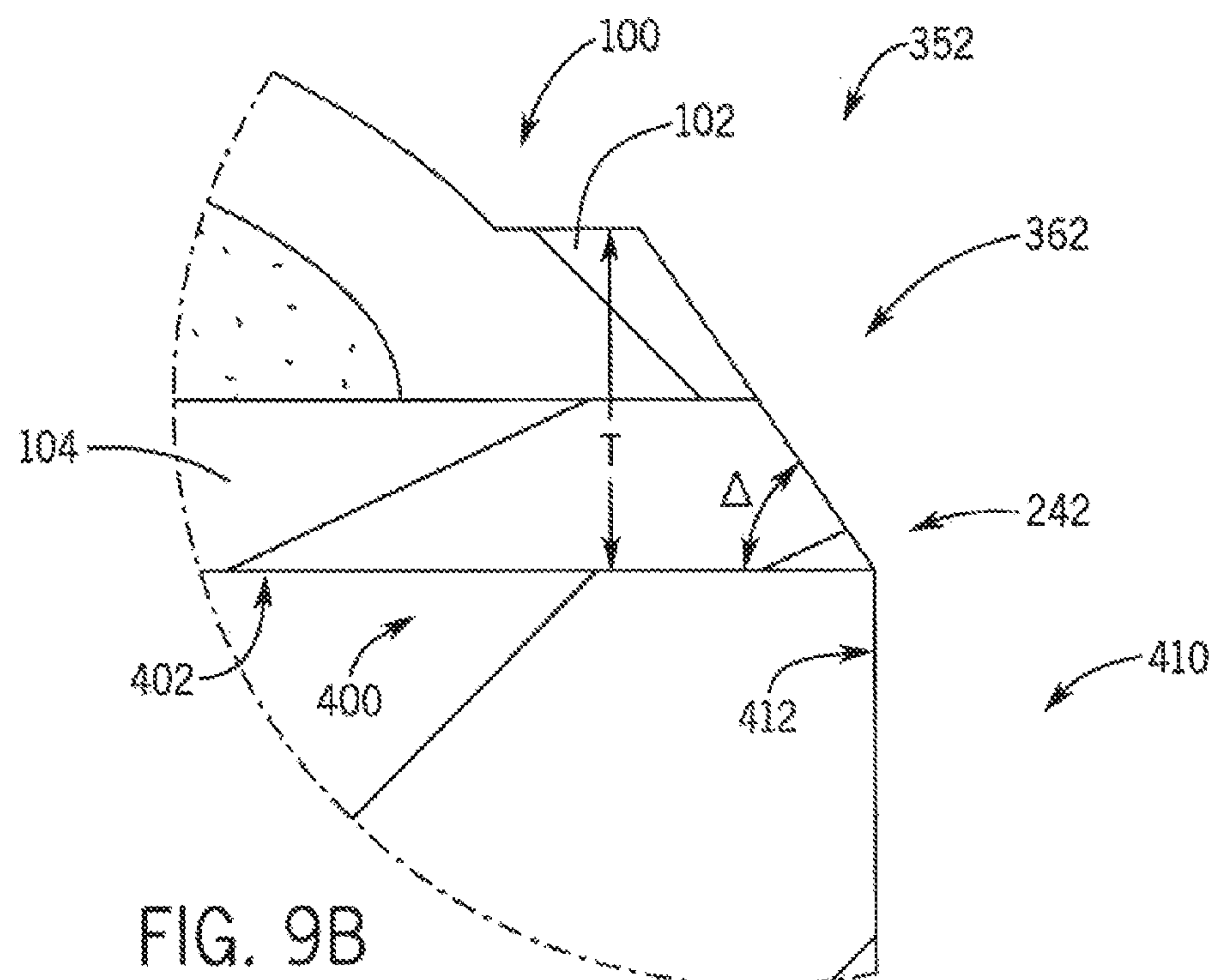
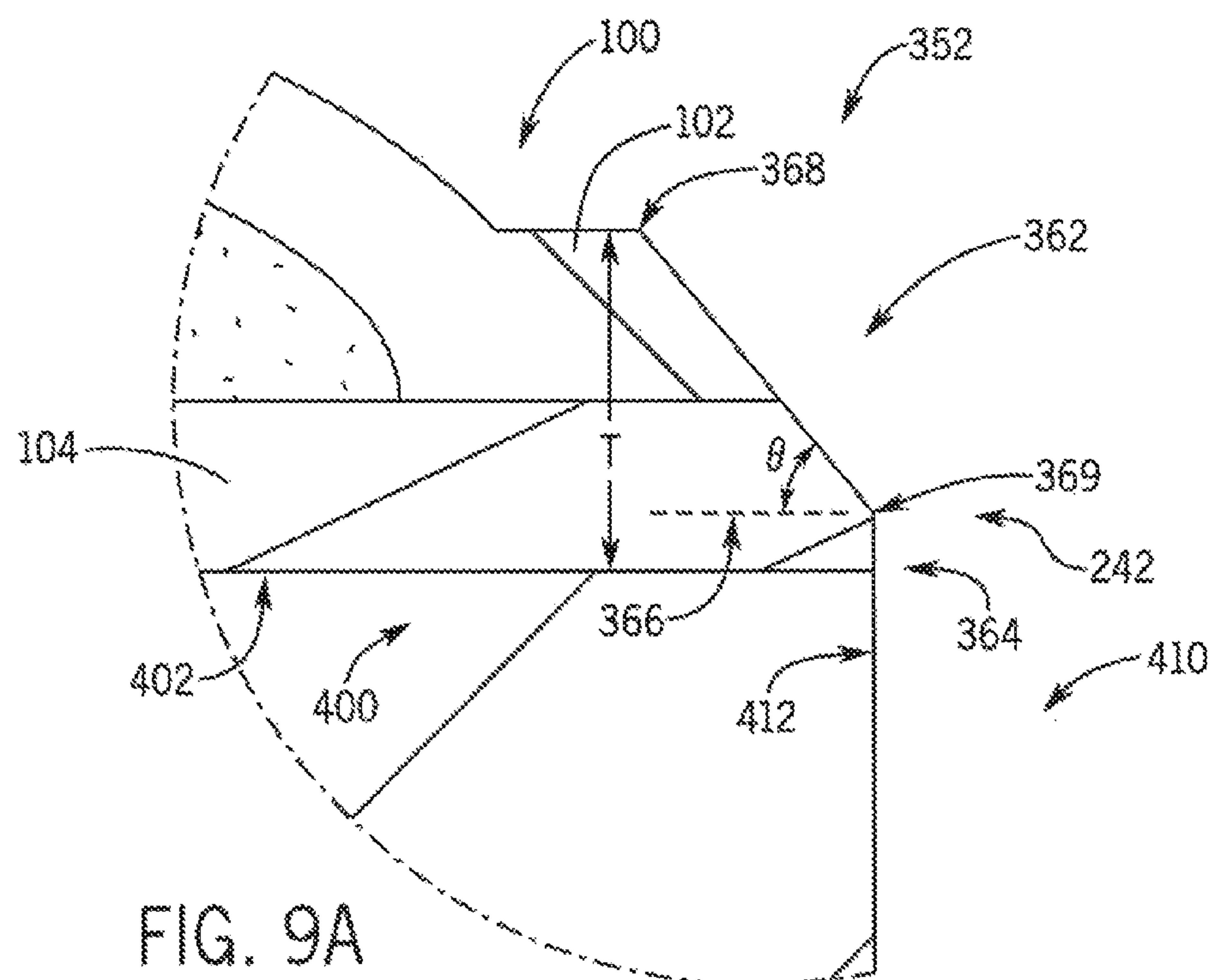
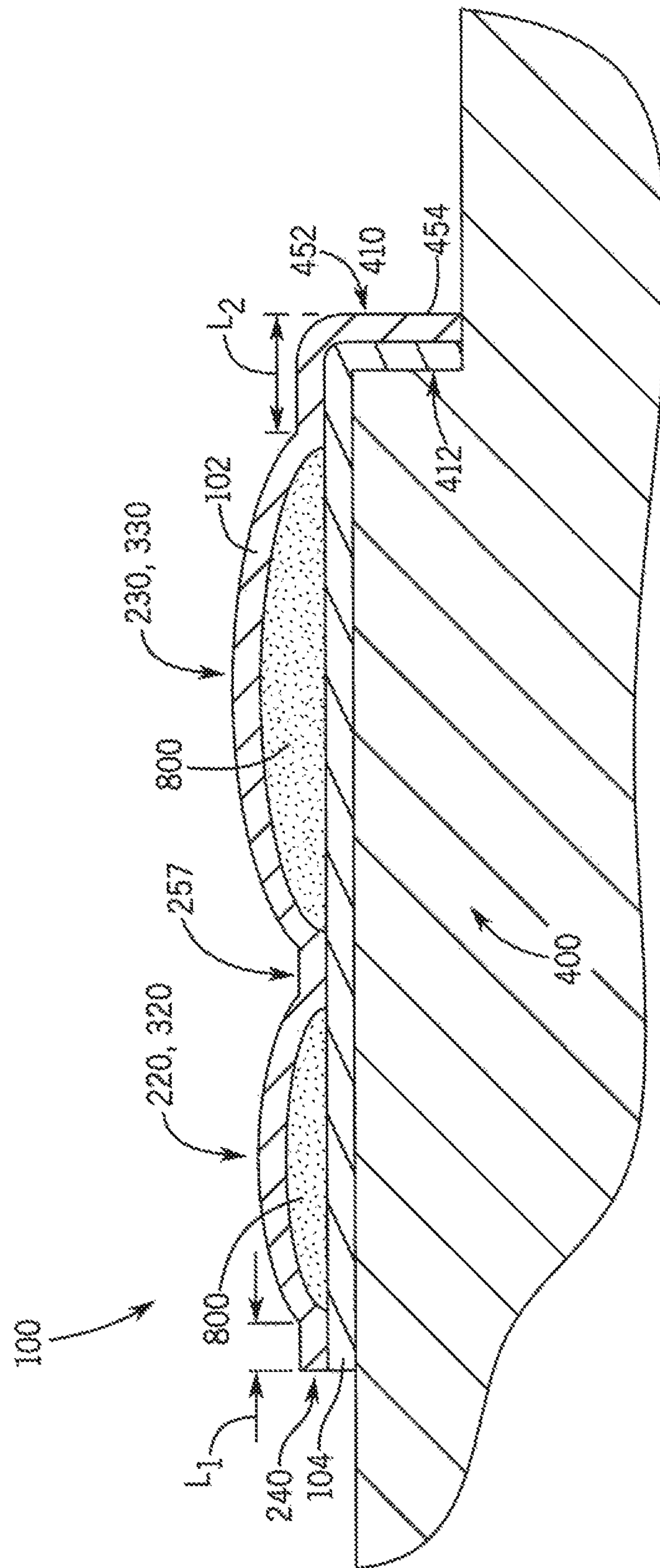
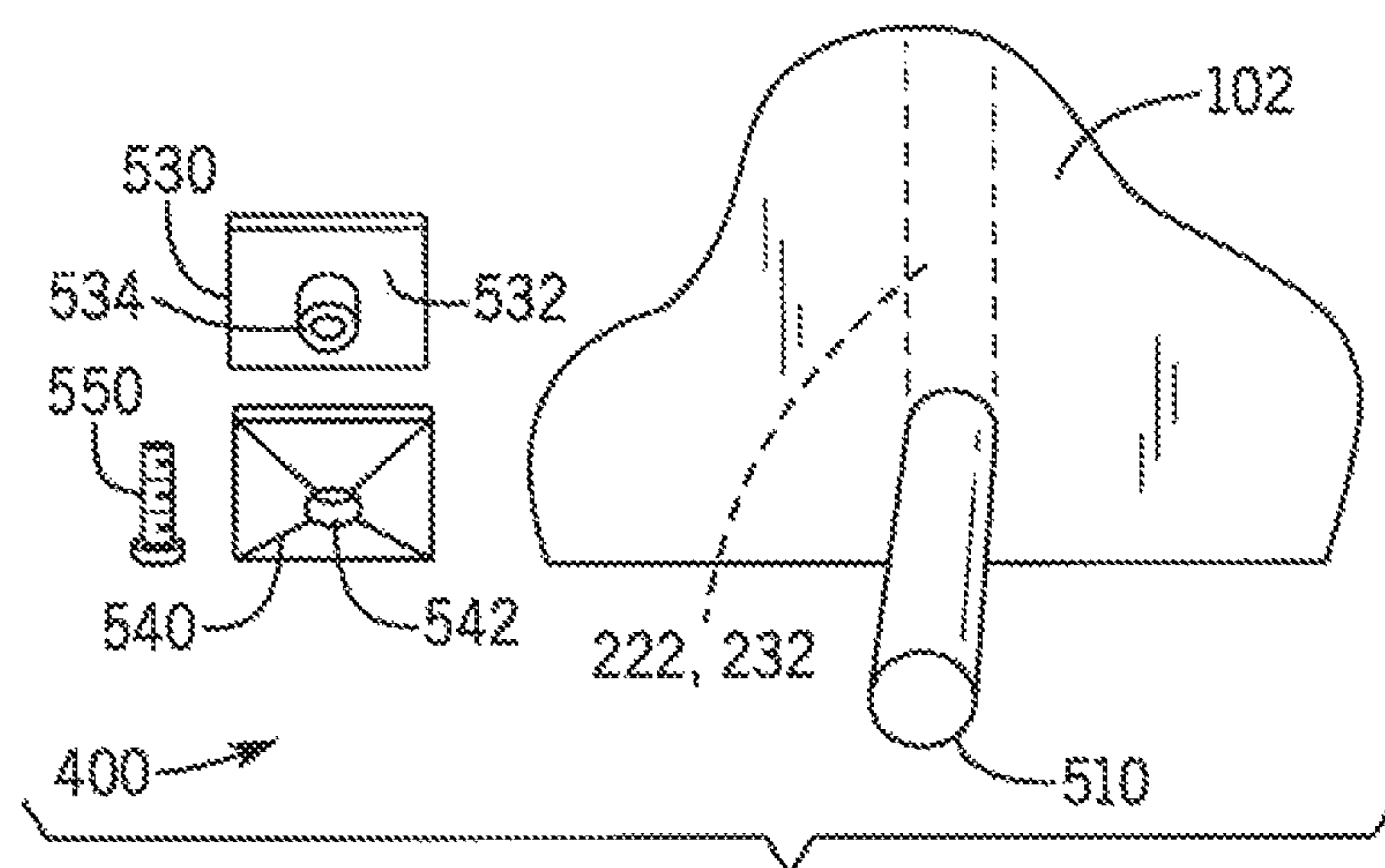
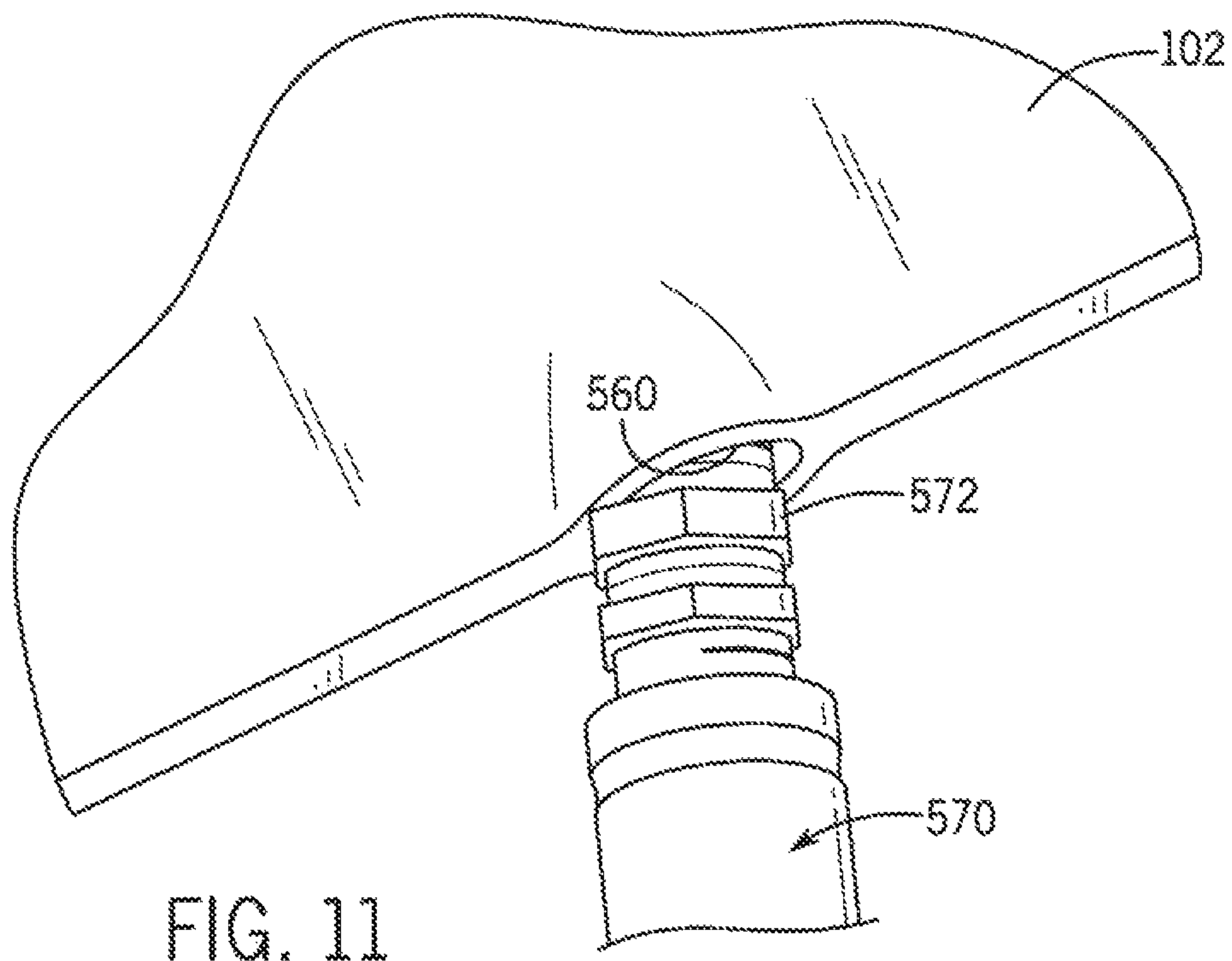


FIG. 8





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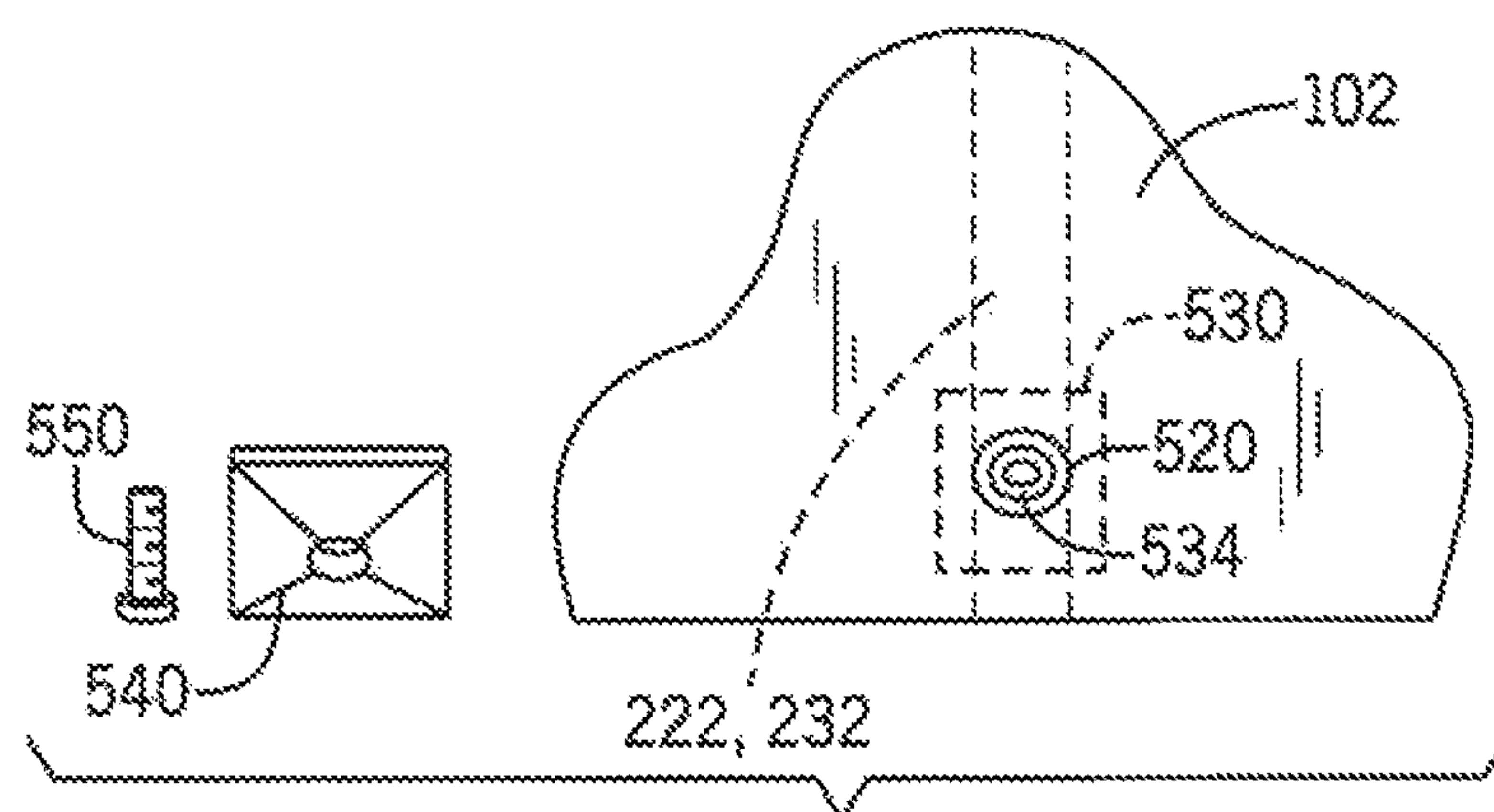


FIG. 13

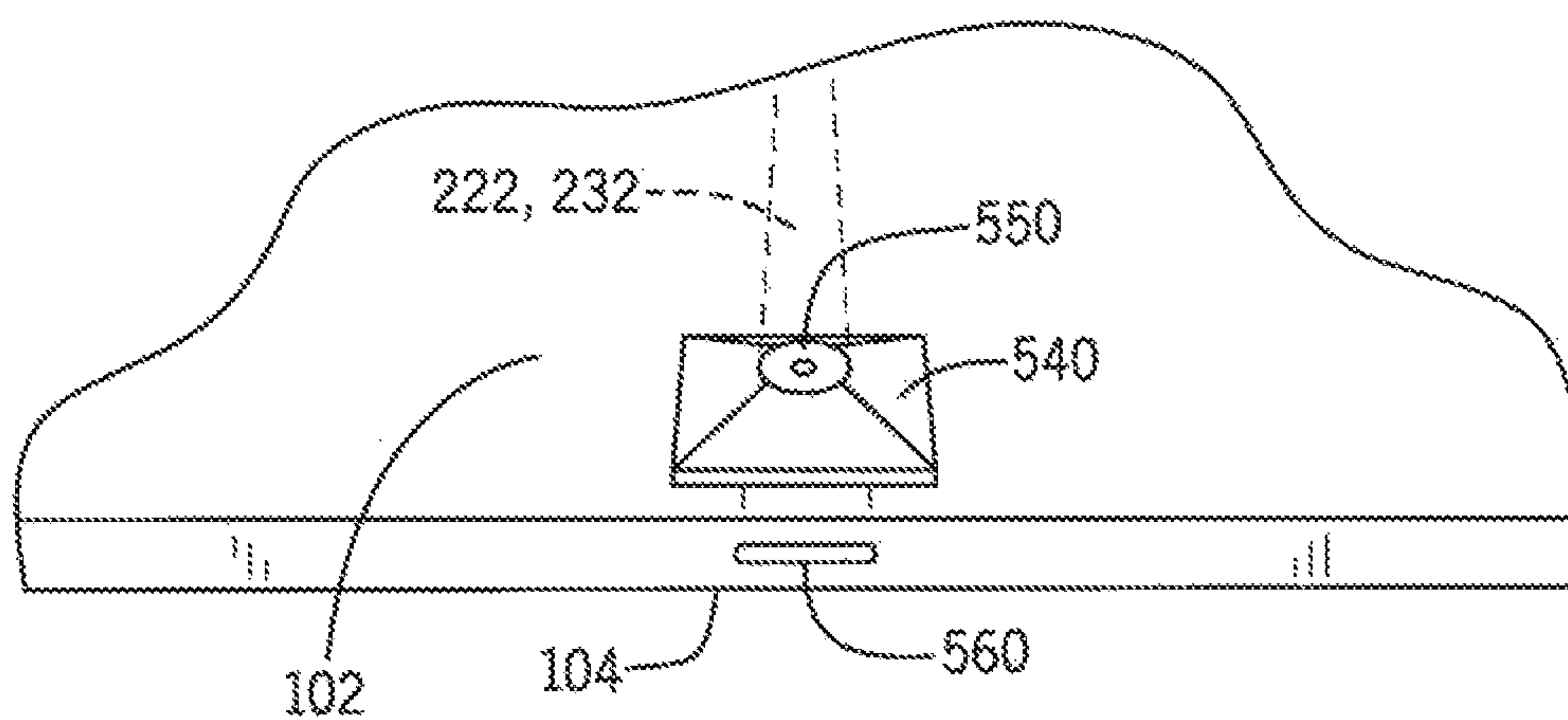
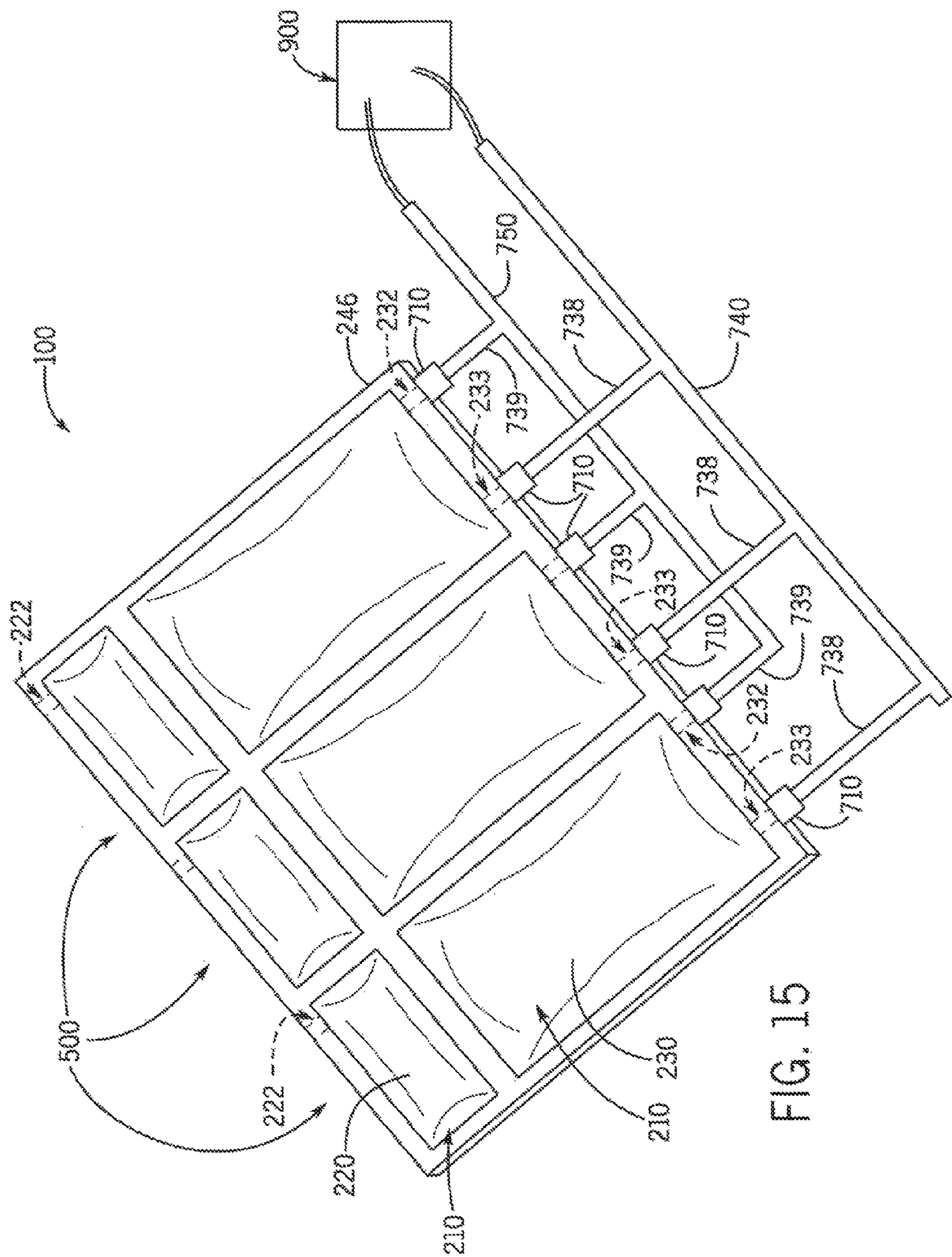


FIG. 14



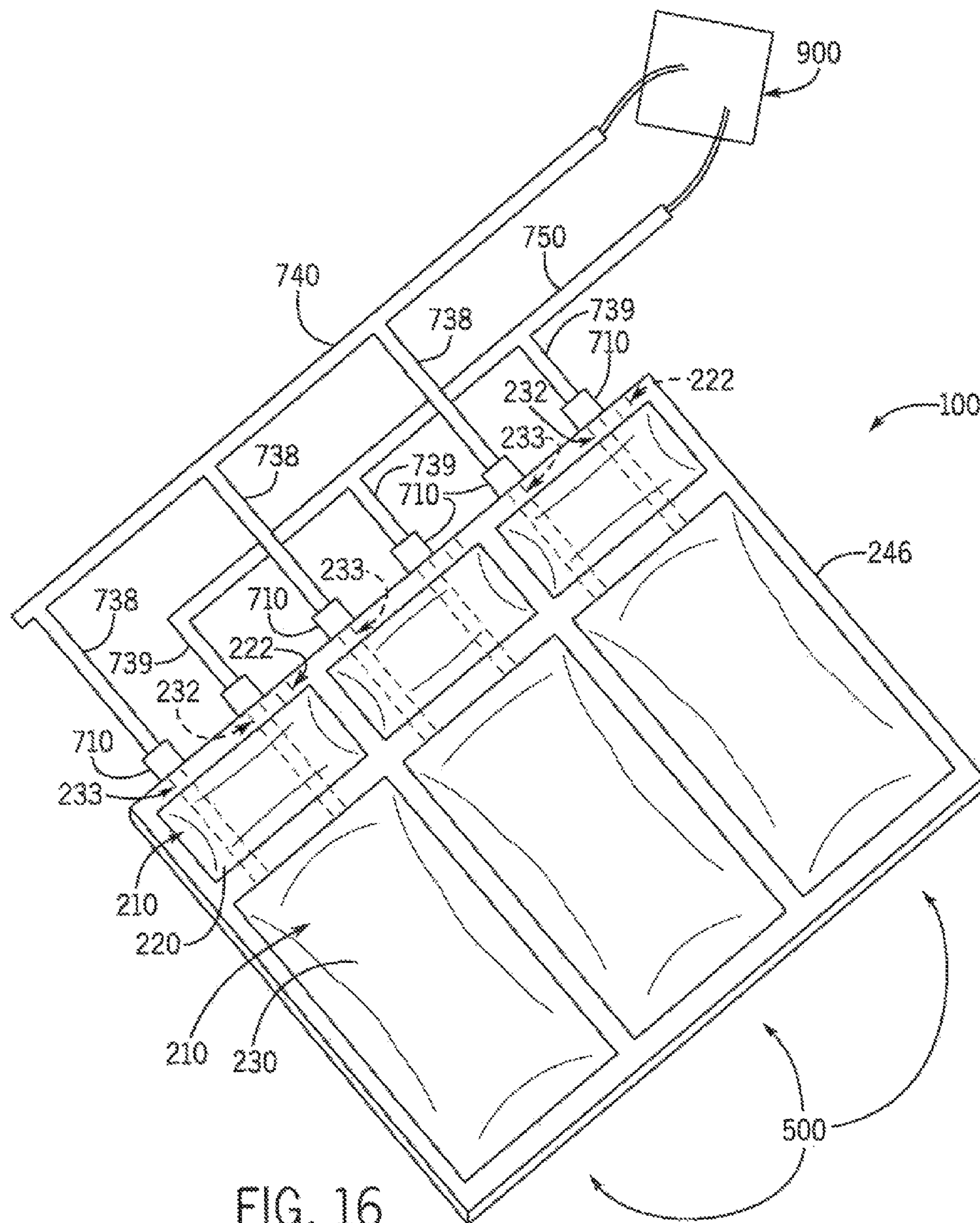


FIG. 16

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**ANIMAL BED HAVING DUAL
INDEPENDENT SUPPORT CHAMBERS****CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/839,891 filed Mar. 15, 2013, entitled "ANIMAL BED HAVING DUAL INDEPENDENT SUPPORT CHAMBERS," which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/643,755, filed May 7, 2012, entitled "LIVESTOCK BED WITH INDEPENDENT SUPPORT CHAMBERS AND METHOD OF USE," the contents of each of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to bedding for animals. More specifically, the present invention relates to bedding for animals having separate and independent support chambers for the improved support of animals while resting, ruminating, and/or sleeping.

BACKGROUND

Bedding for animals is generally known in the art. Animal owners or caretakers, including farmers and/or zoo keepers, use various materials for animal bedding. For example, animal owners or caretakers often utilize natural materials, for example straw and/or sand, as bedding material for animals. However, using natural materials as animal bedding material has certain drawbacks. Natural materials have a tendency to retain excreted animal waste, including solid waste (e.g. manure or feces) and liquid waste (e.g. urine or milk). As such, the animal owners or caretakers are required to routinely remove and replace the natural bedding materials to maintain animal hygiene. In addition, animals will move and/or rearrange natural bedding material. Thus it is necessary for the animal owner or caretaker to routinely, or even daily, groom the natural bedding material in order to provide a supportive and comfortable bed for the animals. This results in the animal owners or caretakers incurring additional costs associated with the removal, replacement, and routine grooming of natural bedding materials, including the costs for labor and replacement materials.

Other material has been introduced and utilized as bedding material for animals, including flexible rubber matting, and bladder type mattresses filled with air, water, padding, or other materials. However, some of these other materials and associated products used as animal bedding have certain disadvantages.

For example, animal mattresses filled with filler materials, such as flaked rubber or foam, are typically very heavy, and are difficult to move into position. These mattresses require large amounts of manpower or machinery to position the mattresses for use. Further, these mattresses typically structurally deteriorate with use. The mattresses and associated filler materials typically begin to deform by, for example, retaining the shape of the animal. This results in the mattresses becoming less supportive of the animal, losing any cushioning effect.

In addition, certain single bladder type mattresses, such as U.S. Pat. No. 6,152,077 to Bristow, can cause injuries to many animals. The fluid pressure necessary to support larger animals in these single bladder type mattresses can lead to surface instability, adversely affecting the footing of the

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animal during the process of lying down or standing up on the single bladder type mattress. The surface instability can cause the animal to become unsteady, fall, and/or roll over, which can lead to injury to the animal.

Further, certain animals may be discouraged from using certain single bladder type mattresses due to surface instability. Certain animals that may use a single bladder type mattress are inherently unstable. These animals may refuse to use mattresses having surface instability, as the animals will lose confidence in their respective ability to walk on the unstable mattress.

In addition, single bladder type mattresses are limited to only a single amount of support material provided therein. Single bladder type mattresses cannot be tailored to have different quantities, amounts, or volumes of support material to provide different levels of support in different areas of an animal. For example, a single bladder type mattress is unable to provide one level of support for the head area of an animal and a second level of support, different than the first level, for the body area of the animal.

Flexible rubber matting, filled mattresses, and single bladder type mattresses referenced above have additional limitations. As illustrated in the '077 Patent to Bristow, the edge of the mattress closest to the gutter area (i.e. the end of the mattress closest to the rear of the animal) is squared off. This right angle can cause abrasions and injury to an animal's legs and underbelly due to the sharp edge.

SUMMARY OF THE DESCRIPTION

The present invention provides an improved animal bed having independent support chambers to support an animal while resting, ruminating, and/or sleeping. The independent support chambers are independent from one another, and include independent fluid passages for providing fluid to each chamber. In addition, the disclosed animal bed provides an improved back end margin having a tapered end in which the bed slopes away from the support chambers. Further, the disclosed animal bed provides an improved back end margin having an increased length which extends away from the livestock bed and toward a common gutter for animal waste commonly provided next to and/or below the back end margin of a strip of livestock beds.

A bed for at least one animal is provided. The bed includes a strip of belting having a front end, a back end, and opposing sides, an animal bed having a first fluid chamber and a second fluid chamber, the first fluid chamber being provided within the strip of belting and having a first width extending between a first side and a second side of the first fluid chamber, and the second fluid chamber being provided within the strip of belting and having a second width extending between a first side and a second side of the second fluid chamber, a first fluid supply tube in fluid connection with the first chamber and a margin of the strip of belting, and a second fluid supply tube in fluid connection with the second chamber and a margin of the strip of belting, wherein the first and second chambers are fluidly isolated from one another, and the first and second fluid supply tubes are fluidly isolated from one another.

An animal bed for supporting at least one animal is also provided. The animal bed includes a strip of bedding material defined by a first belt coupled to a second belt, the strip of bedding material having a head end opposing a rear end, and a first side opposing a second side, the first and second sides extend between the head and rear ends. At least one animal bed is provided on the strip of bedding material, the animal bed having a first chamber provided between the first

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and second belt, and a second chamber provided between the first and second belt, the first and second chambers being fluidly isolated from one another. An improved back end margin is provided between the second chamber and the rear end of the at least one animal bed, the improved back end margin being selected from the group consisting of: an extended back end margin having an extended portion, the extended portion extends a second length being greater than a first length of a front margin provided between the head end and the first chamber; an extended back end margin having an extended portion, wherein the strip of bedding material is provided on a pad, the pad includes a support surface and a gutter, the gutter being separated from the support surface by a gutter edge, wherein the gutter is provided below the support surface, the at least one animal bed being provided on the support surface and the extended back end margin extends from the support surface, along the gutter edge, and into the gutter; a sloped portion provided on the back end margin, the sloped portion having a decreasing thickness from a first end of the sloped portion to a second end of the sloped portion provided at the rear end of the strip of belting; and a sloped portion provided on the back end margin, the sloped portion having an acute angle between the sloped portion and an imaginary line through the second belt approximately parallel to the second belt.

An animal bed for supporting animals is also provided. The animal bed includes a strip of bedding material defined by a first belt connected to a second belt, the strip of bedding material having a first end opposing a second end, and a first side opposing a second side, the first and second sides extend between the first and second ends. A plurality of animal beds are provided on the strip of bedding material, each of the animal beds includes a first chamber provided between the first and second belt, a first fluid supply tube in fluid connection with the first chamber and extending outward to one of the first or second ends, a second chamber provided between the first and second belt, and a second fluid supply tube in fluid connection with the second chamber and extending outward to one of the first or second ends, wherein the first and second chambers are fluidly isolated from one another, and the first and second fluid supply tubes are fluidly isolated from one another to allow for independent insertion of fluid into the first chamber and the second chamber.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of one or more examples of embodiments of a strip of animal beds, each animal bed having independent support chambers for the support of the animal while resting, ruminating, and/or sleeping.

FIG. 2 is a partial exploded view of the animal bed of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an isometric view of an alternative example of an embodiment of an animal bed having independent support chambers in accordance with the disclosure provided herein.

FIG. 4 is a partial exploded view of the animal bed of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is an isometric view of an alternative example of an embodiment of an animal bed having independent support chambers in accordance with the disclosure provided herein.

FIG. 6 is a partial exploded view of the animal bed of FIG. 5.

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FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view of the animal bed of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, taken along line 7-7 of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5.

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the animal bed of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, illustrating an improved back end margin.

FIG. 9A is a sectional view of the animal bed of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, illustrating an example of an embodiment of an improved back end margin, taken along line 9-9 of FIG. 8.

FIG. 9B is a sectional view of the animal bed of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, illustrating another example of an embodiment of an improved back end margin, taken along line 9-9 of FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the animal bed of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, illustrating an extended back end margin having an extended portion.

FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating the use of one or more examples of embodiments of the animal bed of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, and more specifically injecting fluid through a tube and filling an associated first or second chamber.

FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating the use of one or more examples of embodiments of the animal bed of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, and more specifically punching a hole through the top belt, bottom belt, and associated tube.

FIG. 13 is a diagram illustrating the use of one or more examples of embodiments of the animal bed of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, and more specifically installing a bottom closure under the bottom belt and in alignment with the aperture through the bottom belt, top belt, and associated tube provided between the belts.

FIG. 14 is a diagram illustrating the use of one or more examples of embodiments of the animal bed of FIG. 1, FIG. 3, and FIG. 5, and more specifically illustrating the top closure and bottom closure coupled to one another by a member in order to fluidly seal the associated tube.

FIG. 15 is an isometric view of one or more examples of embodiments of a system implementing an embodiment of an animal bed having independent support chambers in accordance with the disclosure provided herein, and more specifically a system to control fluid temperature of a fluid provided in a chamber of the animal bed, the system in communication with the chamber from the back end of the animal bed.

FIG. 16 is an isometric view of one or more examples of embodiments of a system implementing an embodiment of an animal bed having independent support chambers in accordance with the disclosure provided herein, and more specifically a system to control fluid temperature of a fluid provided in a chamber of the animal bed, the system in communication with the chamber from the front end of the animal bed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The invention illustrated in the Figures and disclosed herein is generally directed to a strip 100 of animal beds 200, 300, 500 incorporating independent support chambers 210 and an associated method of preparing for use animal beds 200, 300, 500. It should be appreciated that the Figures provided herein are for illustration and are not to scale.

Referring now to the Figures, FIG. 1 illustrates one or more examples of embodiments of a strip of animal beds 100 incorporating a plurality of animal beds 200. Each of the animal beds 200 provided on strip 100 incorporate indepen-

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dent support chambers 210 for the support of animals positioned thereon while resting, ruminating, and/or sleeping.

More specifically, FIG. 1 illustrates a bed strip 100 having three animal beds 200. In one or more examples of embodiments, strip 100 may include a single animal bed 200 or may include a plurality of animal beds 200. In practice, the strip of animal beds 100 will be sized and/or customized to the available or desired space where animals rest, ruminate, and/or sleep. The space may include a barn, shed, stable, or other structure in which animals rest, ruminate, and/or sleep, or may be an open air or outdoor space. Additional factors for customization may include the number of animals owned or under the care of a user, and/or the number of animals which a user desires to have rest, ruminate, and/or sleep in the desired location of the strip of animal beds 100. As an example, the strip of animal beds 100 may be sized less than one hundred feet in length, may equal one hundred feet in length, or may exceed one hundred feet in length, wherein the length of the strip of animal beds 100 is the distance between the first and second sides 244, 246.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, each of the animal beds 200 of strip 100 is provided next to one another, such that animals using beds 200 are generally arranged next to one another. In addition, animal beds 200 may be provided generally parallel to one another.

The strip of animal beds 100 may include a front end or head end 240 opposite a back end or rear end 242. Generally, front end 240 and back end 242 may be provided approximately parallel to each other. Front end 240 and back end 242 may be separated by a first side or left side 244, and a second side or right side 246. Generally, first side 244 and second side 246 may be provided approximately parallel to one another. While the strip of animal beds 100 illustrated in FIG. 1 is generally rectangular in shape, in one or more examples of embodiments, the strip of animal beds may be any suitable or desired polygonal shape.

The strip of animal beds 100 may be adapted to be positioned on a support surface 400. As illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8, strip 100 may be provided atop support surface 400. Support surface 400 may include a gutter 410. Preferably, gutter 410 is provided adjacent or immediately next to support surface 400. In addition, gutter 410 may be provided a distance below support surface 400, separated by gutter edge 412. Accordingly, gutter 410 may be provided a distance below strip 100 positioned on top of support surface 400. This allows animal waste created by an animal, including solid waste and/or liquid waste, to flow into gutter 410 and away from strip 100 and an animal using bed 200, 300, 500 of strip 100. In various embodiments, support surface 400 may be any suitable surface to support strip 100 in accordance with operation of the associated beds 200, 300, 500 disclosed herein, including, but not limited to, a concrete pad, ground, or a floor of a barn, shed, stable, or other structure or location in which animals rest, ruminate, and/or sleep. In addition, it should be appreciated that strip 100 may be secured to support surface 400. More specifically, strip 100 may be secured to support surface 400 by adhesive, bolts, hold down strips, or any other known or future developed suitable method of securement. As an example, strip 100 may be secured to support surface 400 by one or more hold down strips as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,935, 273 to Throndsen et al., the contents of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Referring again to FIG. 1, each animal bed 200 includes independent support chambers or fluid chamber or bladders 210. More specifically, each animal bed 200 includes a first

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chamber or front support 220 and a second chamber or rear support 230. The first and second chambers 220, 230 are generally provided in alignment along an imaginary line (not shown) extending from the front end 240 to the back end 242 of the strip of animal beds 100. This enables the first and second chambers 220, 230 to respectively provide support to animals which use an associated bed 200.

First chamber 220 may include a first pipe or tube or chamber tube 222. First tube 222 is coupled to and in fluid connection with first chamber 220. Similarly, second chamber 230 may include a second pipe or tube or chamber tube 232. Second tube 232 is coupled to and in fluid connection with second chamber 230. As illustrated in FIG. 1, first tube 222 extends from first chamber 220 to front end 240 of strip 100 of animal beds. Second tube 232 extends from second chamber 230 to back end 242 of strip 100 of animal beds. First tube 222 provides a user access to fill and/or deflate first chamber 220, while second tube 232 provides a user access to fill and/or deflate second chamber 230. For example, a user may fill first chamber 220 with fluid through first tube 222, and separately fill second chamber 230 with fluid through second tube 232. The separate and independent first and second tubes 222, 232 are necessary to fill the respective first and second chambers 220, 230, as first and second chambers 220, 230 are independent or fluidly isolated from each other. It should be appreciated that FIG. 1 is an example of an arrangement of first and second tubes 222, 232 in relation to the respective chambers 220, 230. In one or more examples of embodiments, one or both of first and/or second tube(s) 222, 232 may separately extend from the respective chamber 220, 230 to any one of front end 240, back end 242, first side 244, and/or second side 246 of strip 100 of animal beds. Further, in one or more examples of embodiments, one or both of first and/or second tube(s) 222, 232 may separately extend from the respective chamber 220, 230 to any one of the margins 250, 252, 254, 256 or separating strips 257, 258 of strip 100. In addition, in one or more examples of embodiments, one or both of first and/or second tube(s) 222, 232 may separately be adapted to engage a fitting or other structural device to enable a fluid to be introduced, retained, and/or removed from chambers 220, 230.

First chamber 220 may have a width W_1 which extends between first side 212 and second side 214 of first chamber 220. Similarly, second chamber 230 may have a width W_2 which extends between first and second sides 212, 214 of second chamber 230. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the width W_1 of first chamber 220 is generally equal to width W_2 of second chamber 230. In addition, as shown in FIG. 1, first side 212 of first and second chambers 220, 230 may be provided in approximately alignment. Similarly, second side 214 of first and second chambers 220, 230 may be provided in approximately alignment.

Strip 100 of animal beds may include a plurality of margins or end margins 250, 252, 254, 256 provided around the perimeter of strip 100 of animal beds. As illustrated in FIG. 1, strip 100 of animal beds may include a front end margin 250 provided between first chamber 220 and front end 240 of strip 100. A back end margin 252 may be provided between second chamber 230 and back end 242 of strip 100. A first side margin 254 may be provided between first side 244 of strip 100 and first sides 212 of the first and second chambers 220, 230 of the bed 200 closest in proximity to first side 244 of strip 100. A second side margin 256 may be provided between second side 246 of strip 100 and

second sides 214 of the first and second chambers 220, 230 of the bed 200 closest in proximity to second side 246 of strip 100.

One or more chamber separating strips 257 may be provided between first chamber 220 and second chamber 230 of each animal bed 200 in strip 100 of animal beds. Chamber separating strip 257 may extend latitudinal between first side 244 and second side 246 of strip 100 of animal beds to divide or separate first and second chambers 220, 230 of each respective animal bed 200.

One or more bed separating strips 258 may be provided between each animal bed 200 in strip 100 of animal beds. Bed separating strip 258 may extend longitudinally between front end 240 and back end 242 of strip 100 to divide or separate first and second chambers 220, 230 of consecutive animal beds 200. Bed separating strips 258 may be provided generally perpendicular to chamber separating strip(s) 257.

Front end margin 250, back end margin 252, first side margin 254, second side margin 256, chamber separating strip(s) 257, and bed separating strip(s) 258 provide a sealing area to bond and form strip 100 of animal beds. Referring to FIG. 2, strip 100 of animal beds is formed of a top belt 102 which is bonded to a bottom belt 104. The bonding forms a fluid tight seal in the sealing area defined by the margins 250, 252, 254, 256 and strips 257, 258. Top and bottom belts 102, 104 are preferably made of an elastomeric material. The material of top belt 102 preferably provides elasticity to top belt 102 so it may expand in the areas of chambers 220, 230 upon the introduction of fluid to form a convex pillow-like shape (see FIG. 7), yet return to a flat belt-like state when the fluid is removed or drained from chambers 220, 230. The material of bottom belt 104 preferably provides for ease of a fluid-tight bonding to top belt 102, such as by vulcanization. Preferably top and bottom belts 102, 104 will be made of the respective materials and have the respective associated properties in accordance with the disclosure of U.S. Pat. No. 6,935,273 to Thronsen et al., the contents of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. It should be appreciated that in various embodiments, the materials used for top and bottom belts 102, 104 may be the same or different. In addition, any suitable sealing process to bond top and bottom belts 102, 104 may be implemented, including, but not limited to, heat welding, sonic welding, vibrational welding, adhesives, and/or vulcanization.

FIG. 2 is a partial exploded view of the strip 100 of animal beds 200 illustrated in FIG. 1. Referring to FIG. 2, strip 100 of animal beds is preferably formed by aligning top and bottom belts 102, 104. Sheets of separation foil 120, 130 may be provided between top and bottom belts 102, 104. Specifically, a first chamber separation foil 120 and a second chamber separation foil 130 are provided for each bed 200 in strip 100 of animal beds. First and second chamber separation foils 120, 130 are preferably made of a material having a melting point greater than the temperature required to bond top and bottom belts 120, 130 together. This allows top and bottom belts 102, 104 to be bonded together except in the area of separation foils 120, 130. Stated otherwise, first and second chamber separation foils 120, 130 prevent top and bottom belts 102, 104 from bonding in the areas where separation foils 120, 130 are in contact with belts 102, 104. In order to form first and second chambers 220, 230, separation foils 120, 130 have a suitable size and/or shape to allow top and bottom belts 102, 104 to bond around the sealing area of each chamber 220, 230. The sealing area is defined by the front end margin 250, back end margin 252, first side margin 254, second side margin 256, chamber

separating strip(s) 257, and/or bed separating strip(s) 258 of each respective bed 200. The bond between belts 102, 104 around the sealing area is fluid impervious, such that any liquid provided to first and/or second chambers 220, 230 is isolated and retained in the respective chamber 220, 230. In addition, first and second chamber separation foils 120, 130 preferably are relatively thin in thickness, the thickness being measured as the distance of the separation foils 120, 130 being provided between belts 102, 104. A suitable material for separation foils 120, 130 may include, but is not limited to, Teflon or Mylar.

Chamber tubes 222, 232 may be provided in communication with respective separation foils 120, 130. More specifically, a first chamber tube 222 may be coupled to and/or in communication with first chamber separation foil 120, while a second chamber tube 232 may be coupled to and/or in communication with second chamber separation foil 130. First and second chamber tubes 222, 232 may each be a cylindrical tube or other tubular member. First and second chamber tubes 222, 232 may have a melting point greater than the temperature required to bond top and bottom belts 102, 104 together. Accordingly, like separation foils 120, 130, first and second chamber tubes 222, 232 prevent top and bottom belts 102, 104 from bonding in areas where each respective chamber tube 222, 232 is in contact with belts 102, 104, creating a fluid impervious seal such that any liquid provided to first and/or second chamber tubes 222, 232 is isolated and retained in the tubes 222, 232.

An alternative embodiment of the strip 100 of animal beds 300 is illustrated in FIGS. 3-4. The strip 100 and associated animal beds 300 include features which are substantially as described herein in association with the strip of animal beds 100. Particular components, operation thereof, and manufacturing thereof as described herein are substantially the same and like numbers have been used to illustrate the like components.

Referring to FIG. 3, in this embodiment, strip 100 includes a plurality of animal beds 300. Each animal bed 300 includes independent support chambers 210. The independent support chambers 210 include a first chamber 320 and a second chamber 330. First tube 222 extends from first chamber 320 to front end 240 of strip 100 of animal beds. Second tube 232 also extends from second chamber 330 to front end 240 of strip 100 of animal beds. First tube 222 provides a user access to fill and/or deflate first chamber 320, while second tube 232 provides a user access to fill and/or deflate second chamber 330. For example, a user may fill first chamber 320 with fluid through first tube 222, and separately fill second chamber 330 with fluid through second tube 232. The separate and independent first and second tubes 222, 232 are necessary to fill the respective first and second chambers 320, 330, as first and second chambers 320, 330 are independent or fluidly isolated from each other. The arrangement of first and second tubes 222, 232 illustrated in FIG. 3 advantageously allows a user to independently fill both chambers 320, 330 from the same side of strip 100, specifically front end 240.

First chamber 320 has a width W_1 , while second chamber 330 has a width W_2 . The width W_1 of first chamber 320 may be generally less than width W_2 of second chamber 330. This is to provide sufficient room for second tube 232 to extend from second chamber 330 to front end 240 of strip 100. In addition, first sides 212 of first and second chambers 320, 330 may be provided in approximate alignment. However, second sides 214 of first and second chambers 320, 330 are offset from one another. It should be appreciated that in one or more examples of embodiments, second side 214 of first

and second chambers 320, 330 may be provided in approximate alignment, while first sides 212 of first and second chambers 320, 330 are offset from one another. In addition, in one or more examples of embodiments, neither the first or second sides 212, 214 of first chamber 320 may be provided in alignment with either of the first or second sides 212, 214 of second chamber 330. In such an arrangement, the first or second sides 212, 214 of first chamber 320 may be provided between the first and second sides 212, 214 of second chamber 330.

FIG. 4 is a partial exploded view of the strip 100 of animal beds 300 illustrated in FIG. 2. Referring to FIG. 4, strip 100 of animal beds is preferably formed by aligning top and bottom belts 102, 104. Sheets of separation foil 420, 430 may be provided between top and bottom belts 102, 104. Separation foils 420, 430 are substantially the same as separation foils 120, 130, except for the relative sizes of foils 420, 430. Specifically the width of foil 420 is less than the width of foil 430 in order to form chambers 320, 330, such that the width W_1 of first chamber 320 is generally less than width W_2 of second chamber 330 (as shown in FIG. 3).

An alternative embodiment of the strip 100 of animal beds 500 is illustrated in FIGS. 5-6. The strip 100 and associated animal beds 500 include features which are substantially as described herein in association with the strip of animal beds 100. Particular components, operation thereof, and manufacturing thereof as described herein are substantially the same and like numbers have been used to illustrate the like components.

Referring to FIG. 5, in this embodiment, strip 100 includes a plurality of animal beds 500. Each animal bed 500 includes independent support chambers 210. The independent support chambers 210 include a first chamber 220 and a second chamber 230. First tube 222 extends from first chamber 320 to front end 240 of strip 100 of animal beds. However, second chamber 230 includes a second tube 232 and a third tube 233. The second and third tubes 232, 233 extend from second chamber 230 to rear end 242 of strip 100 of animal beds. Second and third tubes 232, 233 provide a user access to not only fill and/or deflate second chamber 230, but to separately add and/or remove fluid from second chamber 230. Such operation is discussed in further detail in association with FIGS. 15 and 16.

FIG. 6 is a partial exploded view of the strip 100 of animal beds 500 illustrated in FIG. 5. Referring to FIG. 6, strip 100 of animal beds is preferably formed by aligning top and bottom belts 102, 104. Sheets of separation foil 120, 130 may be provided between top and bottom belts 102, 104. In addition, chamber tubes 222, 232, 233 may be provided in communication with respective separation foils 120, 130. Chamber tube 233 is substantially the same as chamber tubes 222, 232.

Referring to the strip 100 of animal beds 200, 300, 500 illustrated in FIGS. 1-6, the length of each bed 200, 300, 500 and the associated strip 100 as measured from front end 240 to back end 242 is preferably between four feet and eight feet in length, more preferably between five feet and seven feet in length, and more preferably is about six feet in length. In addition, the width of each bed 200, 300 is preferably between two feet and six feet in width, more preferably between three feet and five feet in width, and more preferably is about four feet in width. The sizes of beds 200, 300, 500 will generally be related to the sizes of the animals to be supported.

In one or more examples of embodiments, the strip 100 of animal beds 200, 300, 500 illustrated in FIGS. 1-6 will have a thickness, specifically the combined thickness of top belt

102 and bottom belt 104 of preferably between six millimeters and sixty millimeters. For example, for certain animals, for example, but not limited to cows, each belt 102, 104 may have a thickness of about four millimeters, such that the total thickness of strip 100 is about eight millimeters. As another example, for larger and/or heavier animals each belt 102, 104 may have a thickness of about eight millimeters, such that the total thickness of strip 100 is about sixteen millimeters. A larger and/or heavier animal may include, but is not limited to, bulls, moose, or other animals larger than a dairy cow. The thickness of each belt 102, 104 may be varied to any desired thickness which will adequately support an animal and enable operation of the strip 100 of animal beds 200, 300, 500 in accordance with the disclosure provided herein.

In one or more examples of embodiments of the strip 100 of animal beds 200, 300, 500, front end margin 250 may extend about six inches from front end 240 to first chamber 220, 320. Back end margin 252 may extend about six inches from back end 242 to second chamber 230, 330. The width of bed separating strip 258, measured as the distance between a first side 212 of a first bed 200, 300, 500 on one side of bed separating strip 258 and a second side 214 of a second bed 200, 300, 500 on the opposite side of bed separating strip 258, may extend approximately eight inches between chambers 220, 320, 230, 330 of consecutive beds 200, 300, 500. The distance of chamber separating strip 257 between a first chamber 220, 320 and a second chamber 230, 330 of a single bed 200, 300, 500 may be extend between three to four inches. It should be appreciated that the chamber separating strip has a width sufficient to accommodate the size of the foot, paw, hoof, or other type of extremity at the end of an appendage of one or more animals using bed 200, 300, 500. In addition, it should be appreciated that the dimensions, lengths, widths, and relative sizes provided herein are for illustration only, and may be changed or may differ based upon the location of placements of strip 100, the type of animal which will use beds 200, 300, 500, the size of animal which will use beds 200, 300, 500, or other known or future developed factors associated for determining the relative sizes of each animal bed 200, 300, 500, strip 100, margins 250, 252, 254, 256 and/or strips 257, 258.

FIG. 7 illustrates a cross sectional view of the strip 100 of animal beds 200, 300, 500 illustrated in FIGS. 1, 3, and 5. More specifically, FIG. 7 illustrates a single bed 200, 300, 500 having fluid 800 respectively provided in the first chamber 220, 320, and second chamber 230, 330. The first chamber 220, 320 and second chamber 230, 330 are illustrated as having a convex pillow-like shape. The shape of the first chamber 220, 320 and second chamber 230, 330 is provided to support animals using bed 200, 300, 500. In addition, the strip 100 of animal beds 200, 300, 500 is shown positioned adjacent gutter 410. Gutter 410 is generally provided to collect and foster the removal of excreted animal waste, including solid waste, such as manure, and liquid waste, such as urine or milk.

FIG. 8 illustrates a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the strip 100 of animal beds 200, 300, 500 shown in FIGS. 1, 3, and 5 illustrating an alternate back end margin 352. Specifically referring to FIG. 8, the alternate back end margin 352 may include a sloped portion 362. As shown in FIGS. 9A and 9B, sloped portion 362 may provide a decreasing thickness T of the top and bottom belts 102, 104 at the back end 242 of strip 100. The decreasing thickness T is to avoid a sharply cut edge at back end 242 which may in certain cases abrasively irritate the skin of an animal using

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bed **200**, **300**, **500** if one or more of the legs, knees, hocks, and/or underside of the animal contact, scrape, scratch, and/or hang over back edge **242** of back end margin **252**, or otherwise contact back edge **242** of back end margin **252**.

FIG. 9A illustrates a sectional view of an example of an improved back end margin **352** taken along line 9-9 of FIG. 8. Belt **100** is provided on a pad surface **402** of pad **400**. Back end margin **352** may have a slope or bevel or sloped portion **362**. Sloped portion **362** may have a decreasing thickness, T , from a first end **368** of sloped portion **362** to a second end **369** of sloped portion **362**. In addition, sloped portion **362** may include a leader edge **364** on the back end **242** extending between sloped portion **362** and the side of bottom belt **104** closest to pad **400**. Leader edge **364** may be aligned with gutter edge **412** of gutter **410**. The slope of sloped edge **362** may be formed by angle θ , which is defined as the angle between sloped edge **362** and an imaginary line **366** approximately perpendicular to leader edge **364** and which extends at the point where leader edge **364** and sloped edge **362** meet. Angle θ is preferably an acute angle, more preferably is between about twenty-five and forty-five degrees, and more specifically is about thirty-five degrees.

FIG. 9B illustrates a close up view of an alternative example of an improved back end margin **352** taken along line 9-9 of FIG. 8. Back end margin **352** may have a slope or bevel or sloped portion **362**. The slope of sloped edge **362** may be formed by angle Δ , which is defined as the angle between sloped edge **362** and the pad surface **402** of pad **400**. Angle Δ is preferably an acute angle, more preferably is between about twenty-five and forty-five degrees, and more specifically is about thirty-five degrees.

FIG. 10 illustrates a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the strip **100** of animal beds **200**, **300**, **500** shown in FIGS. 1, 3, and 5 illustrating an extended back end margin **452**. Specifically referring to FIG. 10, extended back end margin **452** may include an extended portion **454** which extends into gutter **410**. More specifically, the additional material **454** of extended back end margin **452** may extend over gutter edge **412** to the floor of gutter **410**. Extended portion **454** extends a second length L_2 , measured as the distance between an edge of the second chamber **230**, **330** closest to back end **242** and back end **242**. L_2 is preferably greater than a first length L_1 , which is measures as the distance between an edge of the first chamber closest to front end **240** and front end **240**. In addition, the additional material **454** provided in the extended portion **454** may result in back end margin **452** preferably being greater than about four inches, more preferably greater than about six inches, and more preferably being equal to or greater than about twelve inches. It should be appreciated that while additional material **454** is illustrated as reaching the floor of gutter **410** or as flush with the floor of gutter **410**, additional material **454** may have a length such that additional material **454** does not to reach the floor of gutter **410**.

FIGS. 11-14 provide illustrations in association with a method of filling the first chamber **220**, **320** and/or second chamber **230**, **330** of each bed **200**, **300**, **500**.

Referring to FIG. 11, a user may place a fluid injection apparatus **570** into tube **222**, **232**. Fluid injection apparatus **570** preferably has a nozzle **572** which fits within a tube access aperture **560** provided in line with tube **222**, **232** and between first and second belts **102**, **104** (also see FIG. 14). In addition, nozzle **572** may be of a length which will extend into tube **222**, **232**. The user may then inject fluid **800** (not shown) into the associated and targeted first chamber **220**, **320** or second chamber **230**, **330**. After the desired amount

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of fluid **800** is injected into the targeted chamber, the user may remove the nozzle **572** from tube access aperture **560**.

Referring to FIG. 12, a user may next tap an aperture or hole **520** (shown in FIG. 13) in top belt **102** in alignment with tube **222**, **232**. As such, the user may utilize a die or other hole creating device **510** to puncture the top belt **102** and bottom belt **104** (see FIG. 14) in alignment with and generally perpendicular to tube **222**, **232**. Referring to FIG. 13, once hole **520** is tapped through and/or penetrates both the top and bottom belts **102**, **104**, the user may place a bottom closure **530** between pad **400** and bottom belt **104**. Bottom closure **530** may include a plate **532** having a female member **534** projecting from plate **532**. Female member **534** has the same or related outer size, diameter, and/or shape as the aperture **520** punctured through the top and bottom belts **102**, **104**. Referring now to FIG. 14, the user may install a top closure **540** over the top belt **102** and in alignment with aperture **520** punched through the top and bottom belts **102**, **104**. Top closure **540** has a hole **542** provided in the top closure **540**. A member **550** is subsequently inserted through a hole **542** provided in the top closure **540** and into the female member **534** of the bottom closure **530**. The user may tighten the member **550**, as member **550** preferably has an external thread adapted to mate with a complementary internal thread provided in female member **534**, drawing the top closure **540** and bottom closure **530**, together, compressing the top and bottom belt material **102**, **104** around the aperture **520** and tube **222**, **232**, collapsing tube **222**, **232** and creating a fluid tight seal. This ensures the fluid **800** injected into the targeted first chamber **220**, **320** or second chamber **230**, **330** remains in the targeted chamber. Hole **542** has an outer diameter at least equal to the head of member **550**. This recessed hole **542** allows the head of member **550** to be substantially received by hole **542**, forming the recessed closure illustrated in FIG. 14. The recessed closure advantageously reduces portions of member **550** extending above top closure **540**, reducing the risk of a projection which may contact and/or injure an animal. Once the fluid tight seal is created between top and bottom closures **530**, **540**, the other, remaining chambers may be filled by repeating one or more of the above steps.

FIGS. 15 and 16 illustrate one or more examples of embodiments of a system incorporating a strip **100** of animal beds **500**. More specifically, FIGS. 15 and 16 illustrate a strip **100** of animal beds **500** in which second chamber **230** is temperature controlled in order to advantageously heat or cool animals using each bed **500**. Each animal bed **500** of strip **100** includes a coupling **710** coupled to second and third tubes **232**, **233** of second chamber **230**. Coupling **710** may be any suitable fitting or connector for coupling a fluid supply to second and third tubes **232**, **233**. For example, coupling **710** may be an embedded fitting embedded between top and bottom belts **102**, **104** through tube access aperture **560** (shown in FIGS. 11 and 14), a threaded connector, flange connector, or any other suitable known or future developed fitting or connector for coupling a liquid or fluid supply to second and third tubes **232**, **233**.

Each of the second tubes **232** may be coupled to piping or lines **739**, while each of the third tubes may be coupled to piping or lines **738**. Lines **738** may be coupled to a liquid supply header **740**, while lines **739** may be coupled to a liquid return header **750**. Liquid supply header **740** and liquid return header **750** may then be coupled to a temperature control system **900**. Temperature control system **900** may include various devices to assist in controlling the temperature of the fluid provided to second chambers **230**, including, but not limited to, a heat source, a heat exchanger,

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make up fluid, one or more pumps, one or more pressure control device, one or more temperature control device, and/or one or more volume control device. Thus, temperature control system 900 may control and/or modify the temperature of fluid provided to second chamber 230, for example, heating the fluid provided to second chamber 230, or cooling the temperature of fluid provided to second chamber 230. In addition, system 900 may control and/or modify the pressure in second chamber 230, for example by modifying the amount or volume of fluid provided to second chamber 230. Referring only to FIG. 15, temperature control system 900 may be in communication with second chamber 230 through the back end 242 of strip 100. Referring only to FIG. 16, temperature control system 900 may be in communication with second chamber 230 through the front end 240 of strip 100. It should be appreciated in various embodiments that temperature control system 900 may be in communication with second chamber 230 through any suitable ends or margins of strip 100.

Referring back to FIGS. 15 and 16, in operation, fluid may be provided through supply header 740 and piping 738 to each respective third tube 233. The fluid subsequently is provided to each second chamber 230. Fluid may then be removed from each second chamber 230 through second tube 232. The fluid may exit through second tube 232 to piping 739 and liquid return header 750. The liquid may then move to temperature control system 900 where the liquid may be increased in temperature or decreased in temperature. The changed temperature liquid will exit temperature control system 900 to liquid supply header 740, where the cycle will repeat. It should be noted that the strip 100 of animal beds 500 and associated system of FIGS. 15 and 16 advantageously provide temperature to only the second chamber 230, which generally supports the body of an animal using each respective animal bed 500. It is not always necessary to temperature control the first chamber 220, as unlike the body of an animal; the knees or front leg portion of an animal may not need warming or cooling.

There are several advantages to the animal bed disclosed herein. The animal bed having independent support chambers provides better support for animal pressure points in the lying position. The independent and separate support chambers evenly support and float animal pressure points while the animal is lying on the bed. This is because the front chamber and back chamber are separate and unique flotation devices. Thus, the front chamber independently supports and floats the front pressure points, including the legs and/or knee of an animal, while the rear chamber independently supports and floats the rear pressure points, including the hock, hind legs, underbelly, underside and/or udder of the animal. In addition, both the front and rear pressure points of the animal are floated and/or supported at the same time, allowing for blood to flow through the front and rear pressure points, reducing the loss of blood flow in these areas for extended resting periods, and reducing the risk of injury to the pressure points. Further, the independent support chambers maintain a pillow of fluid in the front chamber to cushion the knees and/or front legs of the animal when the animal gets up. This reduces pressure on the knees and/or front legs of the animal when the animal gets up by reducing contact of the knees and/or front legs with the hard floor under the animal bed. Thus, the independent support chambers cushion front and rear pressure points of an animal during descent and ascent of the animal between a standing and lying position. The independent and separate support chambers also prevent fluid from traveling back and forth between chambers. This further improves protection for

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important pressure points of animals, including, but not limited to, legs, knees, hocks, udders, teats, and the underside area of the animals by reducing changes in the cushioning effect of the support chambers. In addition, the animal bed disclosed herein advantageously can be tailored to have a desired fluid volume, fluid pressure, and/or fluid amount to support different animals, different areas of animals, and/or different types of animals. Further, the improved back end margin of the animal bed disclosed herein advantageously avoids a sharply cut edge at the back end of the strip which may in certain instances irritate the skin of an animal using a bed if one or more of the legs of the animal contact, scrape, scratch, hang over back edge of the back end margin, or otherwise contact back edge of the back end margin. In addition, the improved back end margin of the animal bed disclosed herein advantageously improves the cleanliness of the beds and assists in the cleaning of the beds, as solid and/or liquid waste from the animal may flow down the improved back end margin into the gutter and away from each bed. The extended back end margin advantageously provide a barrier such that the sensitive legs of animals will be cushioned against the edge of the gutter, improving the physical health of animals and assisting in the avoidance of creating injuries and/or open sores from contact by the animal with the gutter and/or the gutter edge. In addition, the extended back end margin advantageously improves cleanliness of the beds and assists in the cleaning of the beds, as liquid waste and/or solid waste from the animal may flow down the extended portion of the back end margin and away from each bed. These and other advantages are provided by the animal bed disclosed herein.

Although various representative examples of embodiments of this invention have been described above with a certain degree of particularity, those skilled in the art could make numerous alterations to the disclosed embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventive subject matter set forth in the specification and claims. Joinder references (e.g., attached, coupled, connected) are to be construed broadly and may include intermediate members between a connection of elements and relative movement between elements. As such, joinder references do not necessarily infer that two elements are directly connected and in fixed relation to each other. In some instances, in methodologies directly or indirectly set forth herein, various steps and operations are described in one possible order of operation, but those skilled in the art will recognize that steps and operations may be rearranged, replaced, or eliminated without necessarily departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. It is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative only and not limiting. Changes in detail or structure may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, persons skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A bed for at least one animal comprising:
 - a strip of belting having a front end, a back end, and opposing sides,
 - a first chamber provided between the front end and back end and configured to receive liquid, and a second chamber provided between the front end and back end and configured to receive liquid,

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wherein the first and second chambers are fluidly isolated from one another and each configured to support and float a pressure point of livestock.

2. A strip of animal beds comprising the bed for at least one animal of claim 1.

3. The bed for at least one animal of claim 1, wherein the pressure point includes a front leg, knee, hock, hind leg, underbelly, underside and/or udder of the livestock.

4. The bed for at least one animal of claim 1, wherein the first and second chambers are fluidly isolated from one another at least while in use by the livestock.

5. The bed for at least one animal of claim 1, wherein the first and second chambers are sized differently relative to each other.

6. The bed for at least one animal of claim 1, wherein a chamber separating strip is provided between the first chamber and the second chamber and configured to accommodate a foot, hoof, paw or other extremity at the end of an appendage of the livestock using the animal bed.

7. The bed for at least one animal of claim 6, wherein the chamber separating strip is relatively closer to the front end of the strip belting than to the back end of the strip of belting.

8. An animal bed for supporting at least one animal comprising:

a strip of bedding material defined by a first belt coupled to a second belt, the strip of bedding material having a head end opposing a rear end, and a first side opposing a second side, the first and second sides extending between the head and rear ends;

at least one animal bed provided on the strip of bedding material, the animal bed having a first chamber provided between the first and second belt and configured to receive liquid, and a second chamber provided between the first and second belt and configured to receive liquid, the first and second chambers being fluidly isolated from one another; and

wherein the first chamber is relatively smaller than the second chamber.

9. A strip of animal beds comprising the bed for at least one animal of claim 8.

10. The animal bed for supporting at least one animal of claim 8, wherein the first chamber is relatively smaller in dimension than the second chamber.

11. The animal bed for supporting at least one animal of claim 8, wherein the first chamber is relatively smaller in area than the second chamber.

12. The animal bed for supporting at least one animal of claim 8, wherein the first chamber and second chamber are separated from one another by a chamber separating strip.

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13. The animal bed for supporting at least one animal of claim 12, wherein the chamber separating strip is configured to accommodate a foot, hoof, paw or other extremity at the end of an appendage of livestock using the animal bed.

14. The animal bed for supporting at least one animal of claim 12, wherein the first chamber is configured to maintain a pillow of liquid to support and float a front pressure point of livestock using the animal bed.

15. The animal bed for supporting at least one animal of claim 14, wherein the second chamber is configured to maintain a second pillow of liquid to support and float a rear pressure point of the livestock using the animal bed.

16. The animal bed for supporting at least one animal of claim 12, wherein the second chamber is configured to maintain a pillow of liquid to support and float a rear pressure point of livestock using the animal bed.

17. An animal bed for supporting animals comprising:

a strip of bedding material defined by a first belt connected to a second belt, the strip of bedding material having a first end opposing a second end, and a first side opposing a second side, the first and second sides extending between the first and second ends;

a first chamber provided between the first and second belt;

a second chamber provided between the first and second belt; and

a chamber separating strip provided between the first chamber and the second chamber and configured to accommodate a foot, hoof, paw or other extremity at the end of an appendage of livestock using the animal bed;

wherein the first and second chambers are fluidly isolated from one another.

18. A strip of animal beds comprising the bed for supporting animals of claim 17.

19. The animal bed for supporting animals of claim 17, wherein the chamber separating strip is provided relatively closer to the first end than the second end.

20. The animal bed for supporting animals of claim 17, wherein the first chamber is configured to receive liquid and help maintain a first pillow of liquid to support and float a front pressure point of livestock using the animal bed, and wherein the second chamber is configured to receive liquid and help maintain a second pillow of liquid to support and float a rear pressure point of the livestock using the animal bed.

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